The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3496. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1862. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen with $735,665 in Treasure.

A Severe Gale and Heavy Sea at Aspinwall.

Loss of the British Steamship Avon.

The United States Brig Bainbridge a Wreck.

OTHER SHIPPING SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

Delay of Passengers on the Panama Railroad.

News from Central and South America.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall on the 28th ult. She brings $735,665, consigned as follows:

Panama R. R. Co.	$16,037	Louis McMurray & Co.	1,000
Allan McLane	40,000	D. Hamburgher	10,000
Ross, Dempster & Co.	3,383	Richard Patrick	20,000
Wm. Meyer & Co.	10,100	Scholle Bros	30,000
J. H. Coghill	4,600	De Witt Kittle & Co.	20,000
Neustadter Bros	17,400	M. Lederer	5,414
J. Hiller & Bros	12,800	J. G. Parker & Son	20,500
Curtis & Peabody	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	13,000
H. Unger & Co	5,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	41,254
J. S. Farlow & Co.	3,150	Janson, Bond & Co.	2,600
Seth Adams	5,600	Baker & Morrell	10,000
James Patrick & Co.	30,800	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	52,593
M. C. Hawley	8,100	Jas T. Haywood	25,000
Fred. Norwood	7,000	Harmony & Lopez	7,604
Jennings & Brewster	25,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	209,500
Frank Baker	20,000	Order	31,725
Wm. Hiller & Co.	17,000	Total	$735,665

A severe gale had occurred at Aspinwall, which had done a great deal of damage to the shipping in the harbor, as well as to property on shore. An extended account will be found in the letter by our special correspondent, and a brief account in the following hurried note from Capt. H. S. TUTHILL, Harbor Master at Aspinwall:

"The night of Nov. 22, we were visited by a fearful gale, in which the mail steamer *Avon* was lost; also, brig *Bolivar*. The bark *Golden Rule*, of the Panama Railroad Company, was ashore three hours, and was only got off by the greatest exertions.

"The United States brig *Bainbridge* threw guns, sails, spars, stores, and ammunition, overboard, which saved her from striking the bottom. The officers and crew were taken off on the 24th, and subsequently returned to her.

"All the shipping in the harbor is more or less damaged.

"The *Ocean Queen* escaped by a mircle.

"The railroad has been navigated by canoes, being covered in places with from three to fifteen feet of water."

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

A Terrible Storm at Aspinwall—Loss of the British Steamship Avon—Disaster to the U. S. Brig Bainbridge—Damage to the Panama Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

On the morning of the 22d, at 2 o'clock, a gale from N. N. W. commenced to blow into the port of Aspinwall, and continued till the night of the 25th, causing very great damage to ships, wharves, &c. The British steamer *Avon*, lying at the wharf, with one million dollars in specie on board and a considerable freight, for St. Thomas and Southampton, endeavored to put to sea when the wind arose, but in heading away from the wharf a hauser parted, when she struck the British brig *Bolivar*, carrying away the bowsprit, foremast to the deck and maintopmast of the latter, and crowding her deck on to the reef just in front of the United States Consulate, where she now lies a complete wreck. The *Avon* struck on the reef at the same time, the waves and winds forcing her further on till she found herself hard and fast She shortly afterward commenced to make water and careened to port, the waves making occasionally a clean sweep over her bows. She also is a total wreck.

During Saturday, the United States brig *Bainbridge*, Lieut.-Commanding DOMINICK LYNCH, commenced to drag her anchors, and continued to do so until Sunday noon, the 23d, when she had drifted to within twenty yards of the reef, her stern being in only three fathoms of water. Previously to this, the battery of the ship, her shot, shell, powder, provisions and almost everything moveable, as well as spars, rigging, &c., were thrown over to lighten her. At 1 P. M. the *Bainbridge* hoisted her flag Union down, and made signals for boats from shore. At this time one of the boats from the vessel was seen hanging over her side, waiting for an opportunity to be launched. There was only one boat in the port—the life-boat of the *Ocean Queen*—which could, in the opinion of those on shore, go alongside the ship in safety; but there were no persons found at the instant willing to man her. Mr. RICE, United States Consul, however, by giving his personal security, engaged two large ballast boats, and called for volunteers to man them, and in about half an hour they were making toward the ship. In the meantime, Mr. DIX, First officer of the wrecked *Avon*, with several British sailors, had manned the life-boat of the *Queen*, and gone to the brig. Lieut. LYNCH had also succeeded in launching a single boat, which came to shore under command of Master's mate HOPKINS, bringing several of the crew. At 3 o'clock all the crew and officers were safely landed, and took up the quarters provided for them by Mr. BEAWLEY, their Paymaster. On Monday, nothing further was done by the officers and crew, the vessel still maintaining the same position she did on Sunday. On Tuesday Lieut. LYNCH ordered the vessel to be cleared of small arms, small ammunition, sailors' hammocks—in fact, of everything left on board, which was done partly by his own men and partly by men from shore—and the arms and ammunition deposited with the United States Consul.

On Wednesday morning an order was given to Mr. MELVILLE, Executive officer, to place the men on board the brig, which was still lying safely at her anchors, having also a cable running from the United States storeship *Falmouth*, and which was run out from the latter vessel to her on Sunday. In the course of the day about half of the men were collected and put on board, and the next day (Thursday) the rest, with the exception of ten or twelve, who had strayed away and could not be found. In the course of Thursday, the sea then having been a couple of days perfectly calm, the *Bainbridge* was moved from her dangerous position, and now lies anchored in deep water. I believe she lost two anchors in moving. Mr. SMITH, Master's Mate, will go to New-York to-day, in the *Ocean Queen*, to carry dispatches to the Navy Department, in relation to the mishaps of the brig. It is probable her officers and crew will be ordered home, and the vessel sold here, as it would cost a good deal more than she is worth to send out rigging, sails, spars, anchors, &c., to repair her; and when repaired she would have no battery or war material, unless also sent out.

Some of the men are badly bruised and hacked up by fights between themselves on shore—and the Prefect of Police has made a requisition, as I hear, on the United States Consul, for three or four of them, who attacked and beat the city officials while in the discharge of their duty.

On the first morning of the gale, the Panama Railroad Company's fine bark *Golden Rule*, Capt. WHITEBERRY, struck on the reef, and thumped lightly on it for two or three hours, but was finally hauled off and safely secured by anchors and cables from the wharf and buoys. She had just arrived from New-York, and had a valuable cargo on board. A survey has been called on her, but her damages are slight, and will not hinder her from leaving for New-York on her regular day.

The American steamer *Ocean Queen*, which could not get away from her wharf on the first day of the gale, was but little injured, and on the second day steam was gotten up and the vessel steamed out to sea, with a portion of her California cargo in. On Wednesday morning she returned to her wharf and discharged her cargo.

During the gale, in the night, some sailors, supposed to be from the *Bainbridge*, took from her fastenings to the shore the fine life-boat of the *Ocean Queen*, and, after using it to board the *Bainbridge*, left her on the rocks, where she stove.

On Tuesday the Panama Railroad Company's brig *Arabella* came in and anchored near her wharf, but afterward pulled off to a place of greater safety. She was not injured.

The *Avon*, Capt. REEKS, belonged to the Royal Mail Company. She was a vessel of 1,800 tons, twenty years old, but had been rebuilt and lengthened 50 feet. I am told she is rated in the Company's schedule at $30,000, and is not insured. Her valuable cargo is a good deal damaged. The specie will be reshipped on the steamer of the 7th December, for Southampton. The vessel will have to be broken up.

The brig *Bolivar* is three years and a half old, and cost £4,500—partly insured. She will also have to be broken up.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer *Tamar*, from Southampton and St. Thomas, looked into the port on Sunday morning, but went to sea again. On Monday she came in and anchored near the shore opposite the town. Tuesday, 25th, put her passengers and mails for the Pacific, on shore, and went to sea again on the same evening for St. Thomas and Southampton, in place of the *Avon*, but without her passengers, specie and mails from the South Pacific. She should have gone to Carthagena, but it was more important she should go to St. Thomas.

The British steam corvette *Jason* went to sea and returned on the 26th.

The tremendous rains in the mountains commenced to overflow the Chagres River on Sunday, and on Monday the Panama Railroad track was covered with water in many places. In one place twelve feet of water stood on the track. A portion of the road, five miles from Aspinwall, was carried away, leaving a chasm ten feet deep and sixty feet wide, through which the water rushed in great fury toward the river. Consequently, we had no communication from Panama by rail from Saturday, the 22d, up to the night of the 27th, when, at 7 in the evening, European passengers for Lima and Valparaiso were started in a train to the chasm. Passengers, baggage and mails were passed over on a temporary bridge, when they were placed on another train, and reached Panama at 1:20 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. The Lima steamer was in waiting for them. To add to our difficulties, some of the telegraph posts fell on Sunday, where the waters had risen, and we had no telegraphic communication till Tuesday. The wires were replaced by Mr. THOMPSON, conductor on the road, from canoes, the water being so high that the tops of the posts could easily be reached from the bungoes.

The Railroad Company's wharves were considerably injured, but the new stone work, sunk by Col. TOTTEN at the central wharf, stands firm. The whole loss of the Railroad Company, from damages to wharf and road, will not perhaps exceed $20,000. Commodore VANDERBILT's wharf was injured to the amount of three or four thousand dollars, and seventy-five tons of coals were carried away.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Orizaba*, from San Francisco, with 123 passengers, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 26th, and reached here at 1 P. M. to-day.

Mr. PATTERSON, Purser of the steamer *America*, of the Nicaragua route, goes to New-York on the *Ocean Queen*, with seventy or eighty trunks belonging to California passengers for New-York, and which could not be gotten over that route in time for the *America*. He brought them to this port on the British steamer *Avon*.

The French fleet, consisting of the *Pallas*, flagship, *Galothée*, *Diamant* and *Cornelie*, steamers, are in port at Panama, awaiting orders by the next European mail, before going to Acapulco. The United States steam-corvette *Lancaster*, and the United States sloops-of-war *Cyane* and *St. Marys*, are also in that port. The British steam-frigate *Tartar* is also in the Bay.

The Valparaiso and Lima mails for Europe go to New-York to-day on the *Ocean Queen*.

The State Convention to frame a Constitution and perhaps to elect a Governor, met to-day in Panama.

The passengers and freight for the *Ocean Queen* arrived at Aspinwall at 3 P. M. to-day, the specie and mails having been passed over the Mindee chasm on planks.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the Argentine Confederation, &c.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

The regular British mail steamer from Southern ports arrived at Panama on the evening of the 21st. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Nov. 2, from La Paz, Bolivia, to same date, and from Lima and Callao to Nov. 14. The Panama Railroad Company's chartered steamship *California* arrived at Panama on the 21st, from Central American ports. Her dates from Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua are to the middle of the month, and from Costa Rica to the 18th. There is no news of very great importance from either section.

ECUADOR.

An immense fire has taken place at Guayaquil, and the ruins were still burning the time at the *Bogota* left.

As far as could be gathered, the facts are, that early on the morning of Sunday, 16th inst., the fire commenced in a café, in a large range of houses fronting the river side, and continued without any intermission in its fury until the café and other buildings were destroyed. Several millions pounds of cocoa have been lost. The estimated loss caused by this fire is said to be about one million of dollars, (probably exaggerated,) and part of the cocoa would have been shipped for Panama by the *Bogota* had the fire not burned it. Twenty houses are said to have been destroyed.

The following are the names of the principal sufferers:

Rodriguez Cuello	4,000 quintals.
J. M. Vivero	3,000 quintals.
M. J. Seminario	1,800 quintals.
Idefonso Coronel	1,200 quintals.
S. Gutierrez & Co.	1,000 quintals.
Juan Icaza	1,200 quintals.
Millan, Ballon & Co.	600 quintals.
Divers persons	200 quintals.
Total	13,000 quintals.
Valued at	$140,000

It is calculated that $400,000 has been lost in houses, furniture, merchandise, &c.

PERU

The new Administration of President SAN ROMAN is actively reorganizing the internal and financial affairs of the country, which were left in some disorder by the outgoing Government of President CASTILLA. Among the reforms instituted is the decrease of 10,000 men in the army, an economical measure that will be felt in a great decrease of its budget for the coming year. The naval force is also to be reduced.

The Government has withdrawn the money subsidies to certain journals, which has resulted in their discontinuance. Even the *Medical Gazette* was not made an exception.

Ex-President ECHENIQUE, who has been seven years in exile, from the time he was overthrown by Gen. CASTILLA, returned to Lima on the 12th, and was received with great enthusiasm by all classes of people.

Mr. ROBINSON, United States Minister Plenipotentiary, writes a letter, congratulating Gen. SAN ROMAN on his accession to the Presidency of Peru.

In the month of October, 40 vessels took 38,665 tons guano from the Chincha Islands to Europe. There are now 92 vessels of 87,988 tons register at the Chinchas, loading or waiting to load.

Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 41 pence. On the United States, nominal at 10 per cent. discount, payable in United States in gold, or 14 per cent. premium, payable in green backs.

BOLIVIA.

The attempt of Gen. GREGORIO PEREZ to overthrow the Government of Gen. ACHA having been frustrated by the final defeat of the former at La Paz, the country for the moment is quiet.

CHILI.

The enhanced duties on cotton goods in Chili is an unpopular measure, and a reduction, it is thought, will soon be proposed and carried.

A difference between Bolivia and Chili in respect to boundaries, it is apprehended, will lead to trouble. Some Chilian guano-workers had been driven off from territory claimed to be Chilian, and their property seized.

The late Peruvian scheme, said to have been encouraged by President CASTILLA, of Peru, for the invasion of Ecuador, and for the restoration of the Government of URBINA, caused a good deal of excitement in Chili, and is generally reprobated there. It will be recollected that this expedition failed by the breaking down of the British steamship *New-Granada*, which had been purchased and loaded with men for the expedition.

The accounts from Copiapo represent silver mining to be very prosperous. A lump of silver ore weighing 381 pounds was taken out from one of the mines, and yielded 33 per cent. pure silver. The advance in the price of copper in Europe had caused much encouragement to copper-workers in Chili, and it is thought this industry will soon be as prosperous as heretofore.

By a new Post-office regulation, the delivering directly to Consuls and Commanders of war vessels special bags, has been forbidden. All must go through the Post-office.

Señor RICARDES claims to have discovered a new propelling process, to take the place of steam, sparing explosions and other risks to life and property. The elements of propulsion are said to be compressed air combined with hydraulic power, on a system similar to the hydraulic press.

The French flag-ship *Duquay-Trouin* left Valparaiso for France on the 28th of October, taking on board the French maniac who claimed to be King of Arauco Indians, under the title of King OZEBIE I.

Business in Valparaiso had not been so good as it was the previous fortnight. A general improvement in the price of American cotton goods is anticipated. The new crop of cereals seems to be very good, with the exception of barley. The rates of interest are lower. Good paper discounts at 6½ to 7 per cent., and loans on call at 5 per cent. Southern flour brought $4 50, six months, and Santiago $4 87½. The new crop will not be in till the middle of February, and there is scarcely enough on hand of old crop for domestic use. Sales of Barley have been effected at $2 50 per fanega, cash. No Carolina Rice in market—Peru is quoted at 20 cents, and India at 5⅝ to 6 cents. Sugars are firm—American lots of 200 barrels each were sold at $3 18 to $3 25 per aroba of 25 lbs. Copper in bars is nominally quoted at 17 cents. Silver bars $10 37 cash a marc of 8 ounces. Costa Rica Coffee scarce and firm. Nitrate of Soda, about 2,300,000 lbs. were contracted for at Iquique at $1 85. Freights to England and Hamburg £2 17s. 6d. To the United States $13. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45 to 45½ pence per dollar. On United States 3 per cent. premium, nominal.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The question as to the location of the capital is still violently discussed, and bids fair to cause new troubles. Dr. EDUARDO COSTA, Secretary of the Interior, and Señor RIESTA, Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned, and their resignations been accepted, although their places had not yet been filled.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

All the States are quiet. The excitement about the negro colonization scheme had partially died out since Mr. SEWARD's letters on the subject.

In Salvador, the Government had agreed to aid Señor CRISANTO MEDINA, by a subsidy for five years to establish an Italian opera company. This is better than spending the money in wars and revolutions.

In Nicaragua, the election excitement had quieted down. Señor JEREZ had left Leon, it is said, because he feared he would be arrested for plotting against MARTINEZ, the present President and President elect.

A law has been promulgated in Nicaragua against the colonization of the country by negro or Chinese races, except under the direct authority of the President and Congress.

In Costa Rica the rainy season was drawing to a close. The new coffee, which would be ready for export in February and March, is selling for advances in the interior at $10 75 to $11. American gold, 10 to 12 per cent. premium over Costa Rica gold.

More Troops for Gen. Banks.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The Fourth and Forty-eighth Massachusetts Regiments expect to leave early next week to join the Banks Expedition.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 6.

There is a good deal of ice in the Welland Canal—probably sufficient to close navigation by to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

The Retreat of the Rebels Cut Off.

Occupation of Grenada, Miss., by Gen. Hovey's Expedition.

Flight of the Inhabitants and Destruction of Property.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 6.

From the Memphis papers we learn that Gen. HOVEY's Expedition, twenty thousand strong, which left Helena, Ark., some days ago, landed at Friar's Point, some fifteen or twenty miles below, marched to Grenada, Miss., and took possession of that place last Monday.

A large number of the citizens of Grenada fled on the approach of our troops.

The proprietor of the *Appeal* removed his newspaper establishment to Marietta, Ga.

Before the National occupation of Grenada the rebels burned some fifteen or twenty locomotives, and about a hundred cars.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

Warlike Movements—A New Form of Oath—The Secesh Women—Parson Brownlow—Skirmishing, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

This city and its environs is now an illustration of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." On all sides you hear the rattle of drums, the blasts of the bugle, and the stillness of night is broken by the never-ending rumble of army wagons; everybody one meets is an officer or soldier, and over our heads hangs a thick smoke caused by a thousand camp fires, whose lights twinkle and blaze among the leafless forests for miles in every direction. The grand Army of the Cumberland has at length advanced "thus far without impediment"—their lines extending some twenty miles from the city south and west. It will be impossible for so large an army to advance far into the interior until a rise in the river occurs, as it is next to impossible to wagon supplies from Mitchelsville to Nashville and beyond the camps; and the railroad, though in operation since the 26th, is not yet in what may be called good running order. Since Gen. ROSECRANS arrived, the pass system has been thoroughly overhauled, and all parties desiring to go beyond the pickets are required to subscribe to an oath, and to have the pass approved and countersigned by Gen. ROSECRANS, and Provost-Marshal-General Capt. W. M. MILES. I append the form of an oath, which is somewhat different from the oath of allegiance heretofore in use. "I solemnly swear (or affirm) that during the war with the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, that I will truly and strictly behave myself as a peaceable citizen; that I will neither do myself, nor incite others to do by word, writing or act, anything prejudicial to the military forces of the United States, nor give information about them which will enable others to do them harm, or interfere with their operations; nor will I pass within or without the National lines, except by permission of the military commanders. I freely and voluntarily take this solemn oath to avail myself of the privileges, which, by the laws of war, are accorded to harmless inhabitants, with the understanding that the penalty for the violation of this oath is death."

It would seem that no objection could be made to the above, which is merely a promise to do no harm. Yet, many are daily refused passes—particularly women—who refuse to subscribe to it. The fair sex have much to answer for as aiders and abettors of the rebellion. Even now, when the men who last year were open-mouthed traitors are now *quasi* supporters of the National Government—the females are as defiant as ever. One of their favorite modes of encouraging the rebels is to obtain by some means passes to visit the prisoners of war in the penitentiary, and there they hold a sort of levee, and hear all the news from the South, and supply the ragged adherents of the C. S. A. with all the luxuries at their command. They not only do this, but are very insulting in their language and demeanor toward the guards at that institution. In my opinion, the sooner Gen. ROSECRANS prohibits rebel ladies from visiting Confederate prisoners, the better for the cause.

The policy of the General commanding the Army of the Cumberland is said to be to leave the enemy in the rear, and the first step toward this end was the publication of the following order, which appeared in the papers of the 25th:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Nov. 25, 1863.

All officers and soldiers belonging to the Confederate army, who are now in this city on parole or otherwise, are hereby ordered to report at this office before 12 o'clock M. on the 27th inst., or be considered as *spies*, and punished accordingly.

ALVIN C. GILLEM,
Col. 1st Tenn. Inf'y, Provost-Marshal.

Some three hundred responded to this order. Many of these had been in the rebel army, but were discharged; a few were on parole, and quite a number had already subscribed to the oath of allegiance. Only *seventeen* decided to be exchanged, and of this number many are already repenting of their decision. About the only joyous individual who appeared before Col. GILLEM was one Capt. FORD, who commanded a company in Col. HEIMAN's Tenth Rebel Tennessee Regiment. This Captain got himself up especially for the occasion in a Confederate (gray) overcat and gold-laced cap, &c. When interogated by the Colonel as to whether he wished to take the oath, he replied that "he hoped Col. GILLEM didn't want to insult him." The Colonel assured him that such was not his intention, and sent him, with sixteen others, to the military prison to await an exchange. This fellow is of the class of officers who prefer talking to fighting. He has been lying around the city some five or six months, and during all that time has had abundant opportunities to join the rebels, but never, it appears, improved any of them.

All the Confederate prisoners, numbering over two hundred, are to leave for Louisville to-morrow, on morrow, on their way to Vicksburgh. A number of paroled National prisoners also leave with them—a portion of them sporting the new regulation night-cap for stragglers lately introduced into this army by Major-Gen. MCCOOK. These caps, made of white cotton, and trimmed with bows and strings of turkey red, were put on about ninety prisoners, who were then marched about the town under a guard, much to the amusement of the crowds of spectators attracted by such an unusual spectacle. The number of soldiers who have been caught by guerrillas on the march from Kentucky to Nashville, is over two hundred. Many of these were improperly lagging behind their regiments, and the General has adopted this badge to distinguish the stragglers.

Notwithstanding the general good behavior of the troops it is true that an indiscriminate system of plundering and robbing citizens is carried on by parties dressed in National uniforms. Instances have occurred where loyal citizens have been robbed of all their farm produce, including their live stock. No man can keep a chicken or a cow within the city limit, and looking from Capitol Hill in any direction not a fence-rail can be seen. Horses, too, are getting to be common property, like umbrellas, and there is said to be a regularly organized band of horse-thieves in Nashville, who have their headquarters near the Commercial Hotel. The severest punishment should be inflicted upon parties engaged in lawless acts of plunder, and thereby prevent our armies receiving blame for acts committed by bullies and thieves, who too often commit these outrages in the garb of soldiers.

There are in this city over two thousand refugees from other parts of the State, who have fled from their homes to avoid conscription. A grand Union meeting of these men was held at the Capitol last week, at which speeches were made by the Governor-General, PALMER, ROSECRANS and several others. Gov. JOHNSON made a vigorous Union speech, and was followed by Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, whose remarks, though few, were loudly applauded—the General will, however, never make an orator, and his speech showed him to be less in his element upon the rostrum than in the field.

Another meeting was appointed, at which it is urged that the Union men who have fled from home organize, and arm, and protect themselves. If the Union men throughout the State had relied more upon themselves, and less upon the armies' protection, they would not now have been in their present position. All that is needed is a bold and vigorous stand, and there will be no need for our troops to scatter over all Tennessee to protect individual property. The most of the neutral Southern people feel that they have got "their rights," and are willing to yield obedience to the Government under whose protection they have reaped only benefits. All classes, even rebel soldiers, express themselves heartily sick of the war, and many of the latter would willingly take the oath to support the Government, if they were allowed to do so, and return home, and not again engage in the rebellion.

We have been favored with a short visit from those zealous patriots, Parson BROWNLOW and Hon. HORACE MAYNARD. The Parson lectured twice at McKendree Church to an immense audience, and by his bold, and somewhat broad discourse, fairly electrified his auditors. Many of them being East-Tennesseeans, his remarks were peculiarly applicable to them, and he dilated upon the outrages perpetrated upon the steadfast loyal men of his section by the rebel authorities. Many a kindling eye and compressed lip told that a day of retribution is at hand, and that traitors shall rue the day when these bold mountaineers advance, an army of avengers, to plant the Stars and Stripes again upon their native soil. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD also made a telling speech, giving a statement of the progress of Union feeling in this State, and the vigorous opposition of the disloyal people toward the Government, since the landing of National troops in February last. He said that unless the war be stopped, and these armies be importuned to leave, that traitors may as well depart from the country, and leave it to be re-peopled by other inhabitants. "One side or the other has to go under. The Nation must survive or perish. To exterminate traitors is to destroy treason; to punish the criminal is to protect honest men. The punishment of malignant and leading rebels is the salvation of our country, and her free institutions. We can parley no longer with treason. Its fate must be made a terrible warning for all time to come."

The advanse of the "Army of the Cumberland" has occasioned skirmishes with the enemy, the results of which add more or less to the number of rebels in the Military Prison. The most notable affair of the kind occurred on the 27th inst., on the Murrreesboro pike, near Lavergne, a town fifteen miles distant from this place. Col. KIRK, of the Fortieth Illinois, Commanding Fifth Brigade, Gen. SILL's Division, with two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry and three companies of infantry, came upon the rebel outposts of cavalry three miles this side of Lavergne. The rebels fired a few times and retreated until coming up with other outposts, stationed on either side of the road. They made a stand at a little church a mile beyond. Here the rebels fired several volleys at our advance—the Thirtieth Indiana—slightly wounding Lieut.-Col. HURD, who was at the was at the head of the regiment. The guerrillas were soon driven from the position they held, and again retreated to a hill at some distance, on which was placed four small pieces of artillery. They here opened upon our men, only firing a few rounds, and continued their retreat. Our troops pursued them nearly three miles beyond Lavergne, when they soon became invisible. Our casualties were eight men slightly wounded, none killed. The rebel loss is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty killed and wounded. Numbers were seen to fall who were removed by their friends.

There is little doubt but that the enemy are preparing to make a stand at Murfreesboro—and collecting and organizing the conscripts at that place—as information is daily received from refugees and contrabands to that effect. It is also rumored that a part of BRAGG's army are now at Murfreesboro, and that fortifications are in progress of construction. A division of BRAGG's army is also reported to be at Tullahoma.

The captured soldiers and guerrillas of the rebel army speak in deprecating terms respecting the supplies of clothing their troops have or are likely to obtain. Those who have come under my observation are pitiable objects indeed—very few have blankets, and nearly all are clothed in coarse cotton "pepper-and-salt" colored goods—hats and caps of every color and style, and shoes and boots in a stage of decay that would throw a Lynn shoemaker into convulsions. Yet they speak hopefully of the "Southern cause," though all admit that they are tired of fighting and "want to go home." A scouting party from Gen. CRITTENDEN's Division captured, on Friday last, a trader who was going South with a load of whisky for the Confederates. On the person of the owner of the teams was found $3,080 in *genuine* Confederate notes which were in sheets, as issued from the press, having never been cut. The whisky and teams were turned over to Gen. CRITTENDEN's Quartermaster Department, and the man and money deposited with the Provost-Marshal for safe keeping. A painful incident came under my observation a few days since, which shows that the rebellion causes private as well as public sorrows. A man named JAMES GOSSETT, a paroled soldier of the First Tennessee (rebel) Infantry, came to the office of the Provost-Marshal in obedience to the order quoted above, leading by the hand a pale but interesting-looking little girl, of perhaps ten Summers, clad in the deepest mourning. Upon the clerk's inquiry if he desired to take the oath of allegiance, the man replied that he did not. "Then," said the clerk, "you wish to be exchanged, do you?" "Yes," answered he, "I do." "Very well," responded the clerk, "all persons who want to be exchanged I am obliged to send to the Military Prison until they can be sent South." Up to this time the child had stood a silent observer of the scene, but when she realized that her only remaining brother was to leave her, she burst into an agony of tears and sobs which touched the hearts of all present. The man said he had now three brothers in the Southern army. Once he had five, but one was killed at Shiloh and another at Chaplin Hills. "Our parents," said he, "are old and poor; their only dependence was upon the labor of their sons. Now two are dead, and I'm afraid the rest of us will never see them or our little sister here again. But I can't desert my brothers; were it not for them I'd be willing to take the oath and remain at home, if only to comfort this poor child." Here, moved by the passionate weeping of the little girl the man could proceed no further, but mingled his tears with hers. The sight of the erring, yet loving and affectionate brother, about to leave, perhaps forever, that gentle sister who, bathed in tears, implored him not to go, was an exhibition of grief never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The river still remains provokingly low, though a rise of some four inches has occurred since Sunday last. On that night we had a heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Our loyal inhabitants are anxious for a gunboat to again make its appearance in the Cumberland, and the entire population are suffering for coal. At the present moment there is no fuel in Nashville except wood, and that of the greenest and poorest quality. I fear that unless we obtain fuel of a more substantial character there will be much suffering among the poor as the cold weather sets in. C. H. W. B.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

A Demonstration Against Our Gunboats on the Rappahannock.

The Rebels Soon Driven Out of Range.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Saturday Dec. 6—A. M.

On Thursday the rebels brought some field-pieces to bear on our gunboats lying in the Rappahannock, near Port Royal. A few shots soon compelled them to withdraw their guns out of range. No harm was done.

Yesterday the weather was anything but pleasant. In the morning it commenced raining, then hailing, and about noon snow set in, which continued rapidly to fall until 10 o'clock last night. This morning there are about four inches of snow on the ground, and everything is frozen up.

Much complaint is expressed among army officers in reference to the large number of Brigadier-Generals hanging around Washington, with a view of getting appointed on Courts martial, in order to escape active service in the field.

There is nothing new from the other side of the river. The rebels have not changed their position.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Post of the Enemy in Greenbrier County Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The following has been received at headquarters:

CHARLESTON, Va., Nov. 28, 1862.

Major N. H. McLean, A. A. Gen.:

COL. PAXTON, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, supported by the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, made an attack on a post of the enemy [illegible], Greenbrier County, on the 26th inst. It was a [illegible] surprise, capturing two commissioned officers, one hundred non-commissioned and privates, one hundred horses, two hundred stands of arms, four wagons and camp equipage of a regiment. The wagons, equipage and a part of the arms were destroyed by Col. PAXTON. No loss on our side. On the day before a small scouting party of the Eighth Virginia Infantry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry in Logan County. Our men were outnumbered and forced to retreat, though without serious loss.

(Signed) J. D. COX, Major-General.

The Western Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, Dec. 6.

The State Senate to-day, passed a preamble and resolution, setting forth that Mr. CARLISLE had violated the instructions of the Body that elected him, in failing to sustain the legitimate efforts of the Government to suppress the insurrection, in opposing by his votes and speeches, in and out of the United States Senate, measures absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Union and enforcement of the laws, and in opposing the admission of the new State of Western Virginia into the Union, and requesting him to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

The resolution will come up in the House on Monday, and probably pass by a large majority.

In the House, to-day, a resolution was offered requesting the United States House of Representatives to pass the new State bill now pending before it without alteration or amendment. It will come up on Monday, and pass by nearly a unanimous vote.

Gov. PIERPONT's Message indorses the emancipation policy of President Lincoln.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 6.

Oregon dates, of the 1st inst., say that the approach of winter has caused an abatement of the mining excitement, and that many of the prospecting parties are returning from the mountains to the sea shore.

A party that has returned from the exploration of the Snake River, reports that the tributaries of the Columbia River are navigable for steamers to North Salmon River, forty miles from Lewiston, and beyond its confluence to Salmon Falls, only 250 miles from Salt Lake. Steamers will soon make trial trips.

The subscription for the National Sanitary fund in Washington Territory amounted to $5,000.

A company has been organized to build a railroad from Puget Sound to Columbia River.

The miners of Colville have compelled all the Chinese to leave that district.

Another Hoax About the Pirate Alabama.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The bark *Harriet Spaulding*, Capt. PEABODY, from New-York for Havre, was captured and burned Nov. 19, in latitude 41° 13', longitude 66° 10', by the pirate *Alabama*. The crew were kept in irons several days, and finally transferred to the brig *Hiram*, from Pictou, and landed at Fall River. There were three other crews on board the *Alabama*.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The statement that the pirate *Alabama* had captured the bark *Harriet Spaulding* and burned her, and that she had the crews of three other vessels on board, is from the Portland *Argus* of yesterday.

The story looks like a hoax, as no brig *Hiram* has arrived at Fall River, and the name of the Captain of the *Harriet Spaulding* is WALLACE, not PEABODY.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The owner of the bark *Harriet Spaulding*, states that "PEABODY," is a swindler, and that there is no truth in the story about the pirate *Alabama*.

FROM THE REBEL STATES

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

A Financial Operation by Jeff. Davis' Negroes.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20.

What the *Herald* calls "the situation," is not very clear. A force of 110,000 Abolitionists is concentrated near Fredericksburgh. Northern papers tell us that BURNSIDE is waiting only for supplies, and our own papers assure us there is every indication of a great fight, which may come off any day. Fredericksburgh, already commanded by the enemy's batteries, will doubtless be shelled, if any resistance to its occupation is made. There will be resistance, but, so long as the river is between the two armies, a general engagement is improbable. However, the occupation of Fredericksburgh is merely a preliminary step in the contemplated grand attack upon Richmond, which will be made in overwhelming force by land and water—by a column from Fredericksburgh, another from Suffolk, and a fleet in the James.

On the other hand, JACKSON has not left the Valley, as many suppose, and there are movements, accomplished and contemplated, in the direction of Petersburgh, which seem to indicate that our Generals do not expect an immediate general assault. In North Carolina the Yankees have gone back to Newbern, it is supposed, for the purpose of concentrating in this vicinity at the proper time. All signs go to show that JOHN VAN BUREN's scheme of carrying Richmond will be attempted on a scale greater than ever before. We are not unprepared for this attempt, and await the issue with tranquility, the people appearing to feel more concerned about provisions, when the armies reach this vicinity than anything else.

Gen. RANDOLPH's friends have given their version of the causes which induced his resignation, and now the President's friends follow in their turn. They say that in the beginning Gen. RANDOLPH was singularly scrupulous, and rather annoyed the President by requiring of him a written opinion on every little question that came before him, but that, latterly, he has transcended his powers by ordering important movements without consulting the President. The immediate occasion of trouble was an order from RANDOLPH to HOLMES, directing him to cross the Mississippi and report to Gen. BRAGG, I believe, but at all events to cross the Mississippi. Hearing of this, the President addressed a note to Gen. RANDOLPH, requesting him hereafter, at least to inform him (the President) of movements so important. Whereupon RANDOLPH resigned. Your readers must determine for themselves the relative value of the two statements.

The *Examiner* has a long editorial on the subject of retaliation, in which the Northern account of the murder of ten Missourians at Palmyra is quoted in full. To the horrible crime at Palmyra might be added the burning of the town of Haymarket by SIGEL's troops, of which a heart-rending description, taken from Northern sources, is published in the morning papers.

Anticipating a speedy attack on Drewry's Bluff, the Secretary of the Navy issued peremptory orders for the mounting of a formidable piece of ordnance, the novel construction of which has excited the attention of military men for some time past. An iron target was in preparation to test the powers of this piece, but the Secretary's order allowed the inventor only time enough to try it on a hastily built wooden target. The experiment was eminently satisfactory—the range, accuracy and strength of the gun fulfilling the inventor's most sanguine anticipations. Yankee Doodle will get a taste of this monster before he is prepared to let us alone.

JEFF. DAVIS' NEGROES MANUFACTURING TREASURY NOTES.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Republican, Nov. 19.

A most remarkable instance of forgery has just been developed in Richmond, in the arrest of certain slaves, the servants of some of the high officials in the Government, who have been detected in forging Treasury Notes, and even entering the Treasury office and obtaining sheets of the unsigned notes, for the operations of the colored experts. That there has been "a nigger in the wood-pile," and that he has succeeded in getting his fingers "full of de notes," is a melancholy certainty. The *Examiner*, of the 14th, gives the following account of the affair:

Facts, known to the detective agents for some days past, developed themselves yesterday in the arrest of certain negroes, one or more of them having the *entree* of the Treasury Department in the capacity of men a's, which substantiates in a most positive manner previous assertions as to the loose and careless manner with which the great interests of the Confederacy are conducted in that Department.

Yesterday Special Government Detective WASHINGTON GOODRICH, assisted by Mr. CRADDOCK, detective of Capt. MACUBBIN, attached to Provost-Marshal GRISWOLD's office, and messenger to the President, arrested the following negroes, on the charge of entering a room of the Treasury Department, abstracting the notes, forging the signatures thereto, and circulating them. The charges are distributed among them, but these are the [illegible] names, servants as they are to some of our first officials and citizens: Dick, (for Richard,) slave of David Clark and servant to President Davis; Oliver, slave of Dr. Sydenham Walke, of Manchester; Emanuel, slave of William W. Crump; James Stewart, slave of Henry Carbell, proprietor of the Richmond House; Henry, slave of J. K. Caskie.

It seems, from the development of facts, which are confused, as yet, that DICK, the President's servant, was the counterfeiter and forger, and OLIVER the party who fitted a key to the Treasury office and obtained the sheets of the unsigned notes for the black "expert" to work upon. A batch of twenty dollar Confederate notes, with the forged names attached, done in the chirography of the negro DICK, were found, a number of them having been presented to the Cashier of the Exchange Bank by the negro STEWART, and refused on account of the bungling manner in which the signatures were executed, though the plates had every appearance of being genuine, which is the fact. The extent of this Ethiopian depredation upon the Treasury is unknown at present; but it is known that bills unsigned, representing three thousand dollars, were abstracted on last Friday night week. Neither is it known yet how far the ramifications of this black society of forgers and counterfeiters extend, but it is surmised that those arrested comprise the leading spirits. DICK, as the servant of the President, had access to the department at all hours; also OLIVER, who was a servant to an officer whose office was in the building, and between them it is supposed they hatched the plot, which so far has shown an abstraction of at least $5,000 from the Treasury. It is not yet known at what date the abstraction of the unsigned notes commenced.

The *denouement*, humiliating as it is to the Confederacy, must be double so to the Secretary of the Treasury and his officials. When even our slaves find ready access to the embryo currency of the country, and by the scratch of a novice pen, divert their issue to their own emolument, it is a moment indeed to tremble for the cause.

The whole matter, we learn, will be sifted to-day before Commissioner WATSON, Commissioner of the Confederate States.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Nov. 28, has this paragraph about the case:

"The hearing of DICK, slave of President DAVIS, and OLIVER, slave of Dr. WALKE, charged with entering a room in the Custom-house and stealing several thousand dollars worth of blank Confederate twenty dollar Treasury notes, will take place before Commissioner WATSON to-day, at 12 o'clock. Detective WASHINGTON GOODRICH has been for some time engaged in hunting up the accomplices of the accused, who, from their familiarity with the Custom-house, were enabled to perpetrate their thefts without suspicion for a long time.

A CUNNING DEVICE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 27.

Expectations which are excited only to be disappointed are better calculated to dispirit the strongest minds than the sternest realties unrelieved by a ray of hope. The Yankee politicians have contrived from the beginning alternately to elevate and depress the Southern mind, by affecting to dread foreign intervention for the South, an idea which has been dispelled by every wind from the East almost as soon as it was raised. We have steadily endeavored to put the community on their guard against this delusion. In the beginning, it was reasonable to suppose that Europe, and especially England, having such manifest and powerful interests in the division of the old Union, would interpose in our behalf. But from the moment that the Queen and Parliament distinctly announced their position of neutrality, we have felt satisfied that the South had nothing to hope from that quarter, and every official development since has been such as to strengthen that conviction.

That the sympathies of the British people are with us is not more evident than that the policy of their Government is neither to favor the North nor the South. Since the declaration of the British Secretary of War, that England will not recognize us till we are recognized by the United States, or till the United States are too much exhausted to carry on the war, a declaration which the London *Times* says expresses the conclusions of the British Cabinet, we are not likely to hear much of intervention, even from those who have been harping upon it till the very word has become disgusting. We trust that henceforth every Southern patriot will steel his soul against an absurd, unmanly, and suicidal delusion of looking for help to any earthly power save our own resolute hearts and strong arms.

We would have the very word intervention expunged from the Southern dictionary, and the bare thought dismissed from the mind as a guilty and shameful thing. We are able to establish our own independence, and no independence, obtained in any other way would be worth having. As for those Governments which stand aloof from us in our hour of trial after having by their intrigues brought about the present state of things, we leave them to reap the fruits hereafter of their sinister and inhuman counsels. If we succeed, they can expect no special favors at our hands; if we fail, we shall fall with honor, but our fall will sound the death-knell of their own power upon this continent, and, perhaps, their stability at home.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 18.

Great as is the public anxiety to learn something with reference to the probabilities of a collision between our own and the enemy's forces, it seems almost impossible to gather a single item of interest from the present seat of war. We are told, in answer to inquiries from parties coming from the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh, that all is quiet, and that, notwithstanding the boasts of Northern papers that BURNSIDE would lead the Yankee hosts to Richmond in less than ten days, his columns are still quartered on the Northern bank of the Rappahannock, without an apparent effort to force its passage. Unless the pressure of the radicals should urge him to advance, it is likely that his "on to Richmond" march will not be resumed until the enemy's force on the south side of James River are ready to move upon Petersburgh or Weldon. His theory no doubt is that a simultaneous attack from both points would render the capture of the city a feat easy of accomplishment.

Meanwhile, the public confidence in the ability of our army to resist the invading columns remains unshaken. The people have faith in Gen. LEE and the tried veterans under his command.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received information from Gordonsville which indicates that BURNSIDE is moving up the Rappahannock again, some of his forces having gone up as far as eighteen miles in the direction of Warrenton Junction.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 29.

We have the same report to make this morning of the position of affairs at Fredericksburgh that has been duly given to our readers for the past week. Everything is represented as in a state of inaction, the enemy desisting from any formidable demonstration, and our own troops quietly and patiently awaiting the movements of their opponents. How long this state of things will continue it is impossible to say, but most probably until BURNSIDE is urged forward by the irresistible pressure of Northern fanaticism. The report that a portion of the enemy's forces had moved up the Rappahannock some eighteen miles, in the direction of Warrenton Junction, is not confirmed by any information received yesterday.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 29.

Two hundred and forty-five Abolition prisoners of war, ninety-eight citizen prisoners of the North, will be sent to City Point this morning, at 7 o'clock, under flag of truce, in the charge of Lieut. James T. Vaughan, of the City Battalion. Included in this number of prisoners of war are eleven Abolition officers, viz.: J. Hite, Captain Co. B, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania; E. R. Newhard, Captain Co. K, same regiment; John Cole, First Lieutenant in same company; H. G. Wagner, First Lieutenant, and H. C. Bear, Second Lieutenant Co. B, same regiment; A. H. Bratton, Captain of Kentucky Home Guard; F. M. Johnson, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Maine; E. P. Hudson, First Lieutenant Co. B, Sixth Connecticut; B. F. Pronty, Captain Co. E, Sixth Connecticut; W. H. Maisch, Acting Master gun-boat *Cambridge*; H. W. Wells, Master's Mate, same boat.

The one-hundred-and-sixty-odd men, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, captured by Col. IMBODEN on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some time ago, and who have since been held as hostages for our partizan rangers in the hands of the enemy, have been released, and are included in the lot to be sent off, our men having been returned for exchange. Included, also, in the number who go to-day, is Col. THOS. J. JORDAN, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, for some time past confined in Castle Thunder on charges seriously affecting him, both as an officer and gentleman. He was captured by Col. FORREST, in Tennessee. Citizens of that State, hearing of it, represented that while in command of a Federal regiment in their State, he had authorized his men to rob, murder and steal, and commit other species of diabolism not necessary to mention. He was examined yesterday by the Secretary of War and paroled, and returns home to-day.

DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *State Journal*, of Nov. 28, has the following relative to the preparations of North Carolina for defending her coast:

"We learn the Committee on National Affairs have prepared their report relative to raising troops for State defence. From what we hear, the measure will be an effective one. It calls out all magistrates under fifty, all militia officers, and all those citizens who, having procured substitutes under the conscription, will have to 'face the music' under the militia law. It is also said that citizens liable to conscription, from forty to forty-five, will be called out until their services are demanded by the Confederate authorities.

It is supposed this levy will bring several thousand effective men into the field. We hope the Legislature will act promptly in the matter, and that no needless waste of time shall take place before the Governor will be empowered to make the preliminary arrangements for their equipment, &c.

A deputation of four members from the Legislature left on yesterday for Richmond. While we have no doubt that all the aid that can be spared from more exposed points will be cheerfully given, still it must be remembered that 'the Gods help those who help themselves.' Therefore, let us lose no time, or spare no exertion until we make one united and gallant effort to crush the vipers that infest our State.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina having passed resolutions empowering the Governor to adopt means to stop, as far as possible, the system of speculation which is ruining the country, Gov. VANCE has issued a proclamation forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, beef, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, yarn and woolen cloths. Any of the above articles stopped *in transitu* from the borders of the State are to be confiscated to the use of the State, and the Colonels of militia in the different counties are empowered to see that the proclamation is enforced."

TROUBLE IN GEORGIA ABOUT THE NEGROES.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. BROWN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 13, 1862.

To the General Assembly:

I communicate herewith a copy of a letter received on yesterday from Col. HENRY H. FLOYD, commanding the militia of Camden County, informing me that on the 4th day of this month three companies of negroes were landed in St. Mary's, who, after insulting the few ladies remaining there, and taking everything they could lay their hands upon, retired to their gunboats without the slightest molestation. On the same day all the salt-works in the county were destroyed except two, which by this time have capacity to turn out twenty-five or thirty bushels per day. Unless protection is afforded these must soon share the same fate. The people on the coast possess large numbers of cattle, hogs and other stock. The enemy leave their gunboats, kill and carry off stock without opposition. The Colonel asks for an order to call out the militia for three or six months, and says he can muster about thirty to forty. Adjoining counties upon the coast could add to the number enough to make a considerable force, who are well acquainted with all the localities, and could on that account act more effectively against the enemy than the like number of men taken from any other part of the State. It cannot be denied that the State owes it to her citizens, so long as she claims their allegiance, to afford them all the protection in her power.

The Constitution of this State having invested me for the time with the chief command of her militia, I should, under ordinary circumstances, have had no hesitation in issuing an order calling out the whole militia of the county, and of the adjoining counties, if necessary, to protect our citizens, and especially the women, against the outrages of invasion, robbery and insult by negroes.

Under the acts of the Confederate Congress and the late decision of our Supreme Court, the authority to command the militia of the State, even for the protection of our mothers and wives, our sisters and daughters, against the brutality of our own slaves in a state of insurrection, seems to be denied to the Governor; as each man composing the militia of the State, except the officers, is declared to be subject to the command of the President without the consent of the Executive of the State. It follows, therefore, that if the Governor should order out the militia in this pressing emergency, which admits of no delay, to protect those citizens of Georgia to whom no protection is afforded by the Confederacy, the President may countermand the order, and compel each person so called out to leave the State and go to the utmost part of the Confederacy, to protect those who are not citizens of this State. The State has reserved to herself the right, under the Constitution, to "engage in war" when "actually invaded," and to "keep troops" while she is invaded. That authority which has the right to take from her this power, without which no State can exist, has the power to destroy her.

I believe it is admitted, however, by high authority in this State, that the creature has no power to destroy the creator, the child no power to destroy the parent, and the parent no right to commit suicide. If this be true, the Confederate Government, which is admitted to be the creature of the States, can certainly have no power to deny to the States, which are the creators, the use of their own militia to protect their own inhabitants against the invasions of the enemy, and the unbridled savage cruelty of their slaves in actual insurrection; nor can that Government, as the child, destroy the parent by paralyzing her right arm when raised to ward off a blow struck at her very vitals; nor, indeed, can the parent, which is the State, commit suicide by surrendering the command of her entire militia when she is invaded, and her people are left without other sufficient protection, nor by removing her obligation to protect her citizens and thereby forfeiting their allegiance.

Placed as I am in this embarrassing condition, when helpless innocence calls upon the State for protection, and when the Constitution of this State and the Confederate States seems to point clearly to the path of duty upon the one hand, but when the acts of Congress and the decision of our own Supreme Court, rendered under heavy outside pressure, and, if not *ex parte*, under most peculiar circumstances; when the counsel on both sides, who had brought the case before the Court, agreed that in their individual opinions the decision should be as it was made, I deem it my duty to submit the question to the General Assembly, who, as a coördinate branch of the Government, represent the sovereign people of the State, and to ask your advice and direction in the premises.

If you should hold that the Governor no longer has the right to command the militia of the State for the protection of her people, it only remains for me to inform the people of Camden and the ladies of St. Marys that, while the State collects taxes and requires them to bear other public burdens, she withdraws her protection from them, and leaves them to the mercy of negro invaders, who may insult and plunder them at pleasure. Should you hold, on the contrary, that the Governor still has the command of the militia of the State, and that she has the right to use her own militia for the protection of our homes, I shall not hesitate to call them forth, and so hold them in service as long as the coast is invaded and our people are subject to the insult, robbery and merciless cruelty of the enemy.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Mr. KING offered the following, which was adopted;

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to call out such parts of the militia as he may think necessary to protect the citizens of Camden County and other counties on the coast similarly exposed against the invasion being made by companies of negroes, sent by the Abolitionists to make raids upon our citizens, and to continue them in service as long as the emergency may require.

NEGROES WANTED ON THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH.

Gen. MERCER, who is in charge of the defences of Savannah, is troubled in soul by the lack of negroes to do the heavy work, as is shown by the following proclamation:

TO THE PLANTERS OF GEORGIA.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 3, 1862.

I have received from several counties of the State of Georgia, and from individual slaveholders, requests and demands that I should return their negroes now working upon the fortifications of Savannah. It is my sincere and earnest desire to do so. I think it an injustice to those who have sent their negroes at my first call, that they should be compelled to bear the whole burden and heat of the day, while others, who are among the wealthiest of the land, look calmly on the danger of the city and the State without contributing a single laborer from their hundreds or their thousands to their defence.

Fellow-citizens, with whom ought the blame to rest? Not with those who have contributed their labor, for they have nobly done their duty. Not with me, for I am simply doing that which is absolutely necessary to the protection of the State from invasion, and from the designs of the Abolitionists.

Let the blame fall where it is justly due—on those who have refused to send labor to the defences of Savannah, and who still refuse to take their turn in the work; who, after enjoying immunity for so long a time, still refuse to relieve those who have been laboring for them. Let those citizens whose vital interests are at stake, and have done their share toward the common weal, rise up and compel these backsliders, and especially the rich among them, to do their part.

From the thousands of slaves who have thus been withheld from the defence of the country, enough and more than enough might easily be contributed to enable me to send back to their masters all those who have already worked here for three months, and at the same time would give me a sufficient force to complete the defence of our chief city and coast.

Patriots! will you allow the selfish and the unpatriotic to reap all the benefits of our war of independence, without sharing with you its burdens, its sacrifices and privations?

As soon as those who have not hitherto contributed send me a sufficient number to fill their places, I pledge myself to send back to their masters the negroes who are now at work. Until this is done necessity compels me to retain them.

H. W. MERCER, Brigadier-General Commd'ing.

TO THE PLANTERS OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT,
SAVANNAH, Aug. 30, 1862.

You who have sent slaves to work on the defences around Savannah are requested to hold county meetings and appoint an agent, and furnish him with a power of attorneys to collect the amounts due them. The money will be paid on the first of each month.

T. A. PARSONS, General Superintendent.

Subsequently he addressed the following letter to Gov. BROWN:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 7, 1862.

To His Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Governor of the State of Georgia.

I have to inform your Excellency that this morning a letter from the Secretary of War has been served upon me, which *withdraws from me all power to retain the negroes now working upon the fortifications of Savannah. Every negro, to the number of* 1,000, *will probably leave me in a few days*, and a portion are discharged to-day.

From this time forward I will make no further efforts to secure laborers myself. If the people and Government of the State of Georgia mean Savannah to be defended, they must themselves furnish the necessary labor.

The agency for the collection of labor hitherto existing by my creation will continue only long enough to wind up its present business.

I have the honor to make requisition on the State of Georgia for 1,500 able-bodied negroes to work on the defences of Savannah. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. MERCER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Gov. BROWN transmitted the document to the Legislature, accompanying it with a letter, in which he says:

"While the right is denied to the State by the Conscription act to call into the field and retain in her service any portion of her organized militia, or any part of the material of which it is composed to defend herself against the invader at a time when the Confederate force within the State is inadequate to the task, the War Department has withdrawn from the General in command the powers to retain the labor necessary to complete the fortification which are indispensable to a successful defence. I submit the question to the action of the General Assembly, and recommend that prompt provision be made to the extent of the ability of the State for carrying out your resolution for the defence of the city to the last extremity."

In view of the fact that Georgia has furnished about seventy-five thousand troops to the Confederacy, who have rendered the most distinguished services on almost every battle-field of the war, I cannot forbear the expression of *my deep regret that so few of them should be permitted to return to her bosom to strike for their homes at a time of so much peril*, when the right even to supply their place in the field, upon her soil, with others now at home, is denied to the State.

The Senate passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to impress the requisite number of negroes to complete the defences of Savannah, if he could not get the work done by contract.

THE NEGROES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A "returned prisoner" is contributing sketches to the *Mississippian* of life in New-Orleans under "BUTLER's rule." In his last he writes:

The conduct of the negroes in New-Orleans is intolerable to their owners, who can exercise little or no control over them; the Abolitionists have utterly demoralized them; they are fed, clothed and quartered by the Yankees, who fraternize with them generally in a shameful manner, while they laugh and talk and walk together up the streets in the most disgusting style, showing very little indications to make way on the *banquette* for ladies or gentlemen.

A gentleman riding in one of the city railroad cars with his sister recently, the latter was rudely pushed by a negro who just entered. The brother knocked him down immediately; the negro got up and drew a revolver on the gentleman, who beat him soundly. The gentleman was, of course, arrested on complaint of the negro. When the case came on, in a day or two, Provost-Marshal KILLBORN said he was not acquainted with either of the *gentlemen*, and insultingly added, that, as he could not tell the white man from the negro, he would thank the white man to stand up and answer the charge. The gentleman was sent to jail for one week for striking the negro, and the nigger was fined $5 for drawing a weapon! The Abolitionists boast that they have 20,000 negroes in and around New-Orleans. The number is certainly very large; but a more idle, filthy, lazy, degraded looking set of wretches never were seen; they can hardly be made to cook and wash for themselves, and the Abolitionists are greatly perplexed in trying to manage them.

All the world knows old Dr. WARREN STONE. He is celebrated for his great surgical skill, as well as for his greatness of heart, independence of character and devotion to the South. This truly great man was selected by Brute BUTLER as a "shining mark" upon which to cast his venom. He was accordingly arrested, and brought into the presence of the tyrant. The Doctor walked up to BUTLER without waiting to be asked, and said in an abrupt, curt manner; "Here I am General, and I want to know what I was arrested for." BUTLER looked at the Doctor from head to foot, and said, contemptuously: "I had you arrested because you are a great rebel, and the influence of such a man as you are is dangerous to the community. I shall send you to Fort Jackson to get you out of my way." The old Doctor looked steadily into the repulsive, crooked eyes of his wicked enemy, as he indignantly replied: "Great rebel hey? You'll send me to Fort Jackson, hey? I glory in being a rebel; you can send me to Fort Jackson, and be damned."

CLOTHING THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

THE PLAN OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, in a recent speech, suggested the following plan for the clothing of the soldiers, which is an admirable one, and which we hope may be adopted generally:

The plan which he suggested was, for the people of each county to provide first for their own soldiers, and in doing so, for each contributor to select particular soldiers for whom he should undertake to provide, until every soldier from the county should have somebody at home to whom he could look with confidence for the supply of all his necessaries.

In purchasing cloth and other materials, the people might act through some common agent, but each contributor should personally see to it that provision was made for the particular soldier of his care; and then the article should be sent to the army and delivered into the very hands for whom they are intended, by some agent of the people's own selection for that particular purpose. This plan is now operating in his own county, and every soldier from that county now has somebody at home who stands sponsor for the supply of all his wants. The result had been that the soldiers from that county have had all their necessaries supplied, and the same result would follow everywhere throughout the Confederacy, if the same plan should be adopted, and zealously and faithfully carried out.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A letter in the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, dated "Headquarters Cavalry Division, ten miles south of Holly Springs, Nov. 23, says:

"No doubt the enemy intend advancing in this direction. Some 50,000 to 60,000 Abolitionists are in front, at Grand Junction, Davis' Mills and Lagrange, and reinforcements are joining them daily from Memphis.

The enemy are rapidly repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction; also, the Mississippi Central Railroad towards Holly Springs. All the stations and bridges are heavily guarded. Their armed foraging parties, composed of the vilest robbers and murderers on the face of the earth, range the country round for miles on every side, from Davis' Mills to Moscow, which seems to be their base.

Capt. MITCHELL's cavalry company attacked a Yankee forage train, comprising forty wagons, guarded by eighty cavalry and two companies of infantry, killing and wounding twenty-nine Federals, capturing eleven prisoners and forty-eight mules, without loss on our side. The prisoners and captured property were brought in last night."

The Grenada *Appeal* publishes the following official finding of the Court-martial in the case of Gen. VAN DORN:

After a careful investigation of the matters contained in the charges and specifications alleged against Major-Gen. EARL VAN DORN, by Brig.-Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, the Court are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence before it fully disproves every allegation contained in said charges and specifications. At the request of Gen. VAN DORN, sanctioned by the order of Gen. PEMBERTON, herewith forwarded, the Court investigated the imputations of drunkenness which have been made against Gen. VAN DORN, and report that the testimony before them does, in their opinion, disprove said imputations.

The Court recommend that no further proceedings be had in the case.

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brigadier-General P. A. C. S.
DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General C. S. A.
STERLING PRICE,
Major-General and President of Court.

FROM TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, Nov. 28.

The *Register* says that HOWARD's Alabama Cavalry has returned to East Tennessee from Kentucky with 5,000 hogs. BRAGG has 5,000 cattle and 100,000 hogs.

Judge HUMPHREYS opens the Confederate Court to-day, for the trial of many treason and sequestration cases.

Col. DUKE, of MORGAN's command, says a general engagement near Nashville is imminent.

The Provost-Marshal of the place has made a descent upon the faro banks. The dealers were sent, under guard, beyond our lines.

FROM SUFFOLK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 27.

The latest reliable intelligence we have from Suffolk renders it almost certain that the enemy has recently been heavily reinforced at that point. Parties from there state that the Federal officers do not affect to conceal their purposes, which they declare to be a demonstration from Suffolk, with a view of seizing the railroad, thus cutting the main line between the South and the Confederate capital. We have every assurance, however, that our Government is amply prepared for any contingency in that quarter, and whatever may be the designs of the enemy, they are likely to be thwarted.

SKIRMISH AT MANASSAS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 27.

Passengers who came down by the Central train last evening report that a sharp skirmish occurred in the vicinity of Manassas on Monday last, between our own and a body of Yankee cavalry, in which the enemy lost six killed and fourteen prisoners. Our loss in the affair was one killed, five wounded and two missing. It seems that the Yankees, on a reconnoitering expedition, had advanced from Centreville, and were met near Bull Run, when a fight, lasting some twenty minutes, immediately ensued. Our cavalry then charged, when the enemy fled, closely pursued until within sight of Centreville.

CHARLESTON

Will never be surrendered while the Carolinas survive to defend their metropolis, but with the destruction of that ancient city. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"We approve very much of the course which has been taken by the Commission for the City of Charleston, with the concurrence of Gen. BEAUREGARD. They have advised all the non-combatants who are able to do so to leave the city, with their servants and moveable property, as soon as convenient. This recommendation is made in view of the expected attack upon that city by the enemy. Some will interpret it, as they did similar removals here last Summer, as evidence of timidity; but in truth it is that 'clearing the deck for action' which presages a gallant and determined fight."

ABOLITION PRISONERS.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 8.

Capt. FITZHUGH arrived at the Libby Prison, from Matthews County, yesterday, in charge of five Abolition prisoners, including Second Lieut. F. M. JOHNSON, of the Eleventh Maine Regiment, who was captured while on a piratical incursion in Mathews County, for the purpose of destroying the salt works in that county. It is said that sometimes as many as five hundred Yankees start on these predatory excursions, destroying not only salt works, but everything that comes in their way. The five Abolitionists that arrived yesterday were captured by a *ruse de guerre*. Capt. FITZHUGH saw a company of Yankees approaching, and having only eleven men, contrived so to dispose of them in a skirt of woods that the foe was deceived, and on seeing them immediately turned and fled. A charge was made, and five of the fugacious Lincolnites were bagged.

FROM SOUTHERN LOUISIANA.

We find the following information in the Louisiana *Democrat*, of the 12th inst.: "A telegraphic dispatch dated the 5th, from Gen. MOUTON, commanding our forces at Berwick's Bay, states that the enemy's gunboats, four in number, had returned to the Bay, and that all was quiet. One of the gunboats was considerably injured by the *Cotton*. Gen. TAYLOR, telegraphing from PALFREY's plantation, Nov. 27, says that all is quiet there, and that all apprehensions of danger from an attack or invasion of the enemy above that point are groundless."

MATTERS IN KENTUCKY.

The following order, issued by Gen. BAIRD, explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
ARMY OF KENTUCKY, NICHOLASVILLE, Nov. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—To-morrow being Court day, an occasion when persons are used to collect for purposes of trade and business not strictly of a legal nature—an occasion which may be made use of by spies and other hostile persons to intrude themselves into the camp—it is ordered:

1. That during the session of the Court all stores and other places of traffic will be closed, except to citizens of the town, and that no auction or other species of trading will be permitted within the line of pickets.

2. That discreet officers will be stationed at the picket posts who will question all persons with regard to the business bringing them to town, and if it be not strictly and technically connected with matters before the Court, they will be excluded. Those admitted will be sent immediately to the Provost-Marshal to establish their loyalty and procure passes permitting them to remain.

- Disloyal persons have no rights before the Court or elsewhere, and will not be permitted to transact business of any kind.

By command of Brig.-Gen. BAIRD.
(Signed,) BURR H. POLK, A. A. A. Gen.

REBEL GUERRILLAS IN ARKANSAS.

ORDER OF GEN. HINDMAN

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISS. DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17, 1862.

1. For the more effectual annoyance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods, all citizens of this district, *who are not subject to conscription*, are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men, or infantry, as they prefer, arming and equipping themselves, and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.

2. When as many as ten men come together for this purpose they may organize by electing a captain, one sergeant and a corporal, *and will at once commence operations against the enemy*, without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains; and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night, and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to these headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage for the time actually in the field, as established by the affidavits of their captains.

3. These companies will be governed, in all respects, by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for the good conduct and efficiency of their men, and will report to these headquarters from time to time.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HINDMAN.
R. C. NEWTON, A. A. Gen.

THE REBEL IRON-CLADS.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 1.

A private letter from an American residing in London, who is in a situation to be advised, to his friends in this city, contains the following: He says, after referring to the fact that the Federal Government has not regarded the rebellion as a serious matter, "Why, even now it would be difficult for me to induce a dozen of our so-called great men to believe that the rebels abroad are making greater efforts than ever before. I know beyond peradventure that no less than eighteen iron-clad steamers of various kinds and dimensions, are being built in England and France for the Jeff. Davis Government. Some of these vessels are nearly finished and will be launched and abroad doing their work of devastation before the new year.

I have written Mr. SEWARD concerning this business, and yet I am doubtful such is the apparent indolence, or perhaps I should say indifference, which possesses the Cabinet at Washington) whether any decided steps will be taken to meet these formidable monsters of the deep.

You have heard of the operations of the *Alabama*—'290.' If one vessel can produce such havoc, what would be the desolation effected by eighteen more of the same class?

The sympathies of the influential and monetary classes of this country and of constitutional nations are with the South, and nothing will be spared to make the rebel organization a Government *de facto*. Our people have not only the rebels to fight, but they have the moral weight of Europe against them."

THE REMOVAL OF NON-COMBATANTS FROM SAVANNAH.

A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH AND TO AID IN THE DEFENCE OF SAID CITY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly: That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the State, for the purpose of removing from the City of Savannah, and providing for the maintenance and support of all indigent white non-combatants for as long a time as may be necessary, at any time when it may be thought prudent by the military authorities of the Confederate States in command at Savannah, to remove said non-combatants in order to the better defence of said city. And the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the arrangements for such removal, and the disbursement of said sum, shall be made by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah, who shall make a full and complete statement of the said disbursements to the Governor, whenever His Excellency shall require them so to do.

IRON-CLADS IN THE GULF.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 15.

There are three iron-clad Yankee steamers in the harbor of Pensacola. This, it is supposed, is the first instalment of vessels of that class, but whether for operations on Mobile or for the important work of "opening the Mississippi River," or for some other purpose, is not known.

THE MARKETS.

From the Dispatch, Nov. 28.

Notwithstanding the high price which every article of produce commands, the markets and produce stores indicate anything else than a scarcity. There is apparently an abundance of the necessaries of life, and the most reasonable cause we have heard assigned for the exorbitant prices asked and obtained is the superabundance of money. We yesterday took the pains to ascertain the ruling rates, and present the following quotations: Flour—Superfine, $20@$21; extra, $21@$22; family, $23@$25, according to the reputation of the brand. The lower grades of Flour may be quoted at an average of about $18; the market rather dull, with manifest tendency to depreciation. Stock heavy and increasing.

WHEAT—White, from good to choice, $4@$5 15; Red, of same grades, $3 85@$4. Corn is quoted at $1 90@$2, and Corn Meal from $2 25@$2 50. In Country Produce the transactions are not very heavy. Good Bacon may be set down at 75c, for fine Hams, and from 62c.@65c. for Shoulders and Sides. Butter, $1 25@$1 60, according to quality. Irish Potatoes range from $2 ℔ bushel for inferior to $4 30 for very good; Sweet Potatoes about the same rates, but not so ready sale.

In Monetary matters not much is doing, except the transactions at the Treasury Department in the exchange of Treasury Notes for Eight ℔ cent. Bonds. We quote Gold at $2 15@$2 30; Silver, $2@$2 10; Virginia Bank notes 25 ℔ cent.; other Southern funds, 20 ℔ cent.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Vicksburgh Whig, Nov. 14.

We were shown, on yesterday, a Yankee Minié ball picked up on the battle-field of Sharpsburgh, which is divided in three parts. The point and largest piece has a hollow in which fits a pin or plug with a heel-piece or butt the same size as the ball. On the point and next to the main part of the ball, is a thin ring of zinc which fits the hollow of the ball. The intention is that when the ball enters a man's body the two pieces leave the main ball and remain in the wound, the zinc causing inflammation. This is said to be the reason so many of our wounded have got the erysipelas.

Mr. WM. S. JONES, for many years proprietor of the Augusta, (Ga.,) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, has disposed of his interest to Mr. N. S. MORSE, *formerly of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer*. At the commencement of the war, Mr. MORSE incurred the hostility of the Yankee Government by his fearless advocacy of the rights of the South. His office was destroyed by a mob of New-England fanatics, and he himself was compelled to fly for his life.

The Knoxville *Register* learns that three Southerners are known to have been murdered by the Abolitionists since our army passed through that place. Fifteen other Southerners have mysteriously disappeared. All people who have manifested any predilection for the Confederacy are greatly alarmed. The reign of terror must now be inaugurated throughout Kentucky.

The Mobile *Evening News*, of Nov. 12, is filled with announcements of auction sales of personal and real estate property in that city. It looks as though the inhabitants were getting uneasy, and desired to change their local habitation for some spot not so accessible to Yankee gunboats.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a law empowering the Governor to conscript all the slave labor necessary for the public defence. This is certainly in peculiar accordance with the fitness of things.

The Montgomery *Mail* states that heavy shipments of excellent tents, gotten up in Alabama, are being sent forward to BRAGG's troops by the active Quartermaster of this post, Maj. J. L. CALHOUN.

The Savannah *Republican* learns from a private letter that the Yankees are guarding the entrance of Mobile Bay with seven large ships-of-war.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

HOW GEN. ROSECRANS DEALS WITH THE REBELS.

A BOND AND GUARANTEE OF PROTECTION FOR SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From the Nashville Union.

The following form of bond and guarantee of protection has been adopted by our authorities. The bond will be executed before Provost Judge FITCH, at his office on High-street. The guarantee of protection is given only to those who are "*true and steadfast citizens* of the United States," and cannot be expected by the enemies of the Government. No rebel need apply henceforth to a Government whose laws and Constitution he vilifies and tries to overthrow, for protection from prospective injuries, or compensation for injuries done. The Government must ignore the existence of those who have outlawed themselves. All citizens who expect to avail themselves of the benefits of the guarantee, will do well to accept the offer made them by the authorities. Here is the form of the bond and guarantee:

[IN DUPLICATE.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF ——, COUNTY OF ——.

Know all men by these Presents, That we, ——, as principal, and —— and —— as surety, are held and firmly bound unto the Government of the United States in the penal sum of —— dollars; that is to say, the said —— in the sum of —— dollars, and the said —— in the like sum of —— dollars, which we agree shall be levied and made of all our respective lands and tenements, goods and chattels, and to the use of said Government be rendered. To be void, however, upon this condition, that the said —— shall keep the peace, and afford neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the Government of the United States; that he will be a true and steadfast citizen of the United States, and that during the present rebellion he will not go beyond the lines of the Federal armies, nor into any section of the country in possession of the enemy, without permission of the authorities of the United States.

—— [L. S.]
—— [L. S.]
—— [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and acknowledged before me, in testimony whereof, witness my hand and official seal, this —— day of —— 186—.

——
Provost-Judge and United States Commissioner.

GUARANTEE OF PROTECTION.

This is to certify, That the citizen named in the within bond, having properly executed the same, with approved surety, he is entitled from henceforth to the full protection and support of the Government of the United States and which is hereby pledged to him. All persons, military as well as civil, are hereby commanded to respect him, as a good and loyal citizen, in the full enjoyment of his property, both real and personal. All foraging is hereby forbidden, upon his premises unless actually necessary, for the support and well-being of the Federal armies, in which case all possible care shall be exercised, and full receipt given by the officer in charge, which shall be duly recognized, and the property paid for by the United States Government. Officers in command of foraging expeditions will be held to the strictest accountability for the protection herein guaranteed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-Gen. Comd'g Dep't of the Cumberland.
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of the State of Tennessee.

ASSIGNMENTS BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22—1. Brig.-Gen. D. S. STANLEY having reported for duty in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War, is announced as Chief of Cavalry, and assigned to the command of all the cavalry in this Department.

2. Lieut.-Col. W. P. HEPBURN, Second Iowa Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Acting Judge Advocate, and announced as Inspector of Cavalry on the Staff of the General Commanding. He will report for duty to Lieut.-Col. A. C. DUCAT, Assistant Inspector-General of this army.

3. Major RALSTON SKINNER, having been appointed by the President Judge Advocate for this Army, is announced as such and will be respected accordingly.

4. Col. JAMES BARNETT, First Ohio Light Artillery, being the senior officer of that arm in this *Corps d'Armeé*, is announced as Chief of Artillery, and will report for duty at Department Headquarters.

By Command of Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.
JULIUS P. GARESCHE,
Ass't Adj't-Gen. and Chief of Staff.
Official: C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

GEN. W. C. PRESTON TO HIS WIFE.

From the Nashville Union.

The following extract from a letter forwarded to his wife by the rebel Brig.-Gen. W. C. PRESTON, (late United States Minister to Spain,) is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the secession ladies of Nashville. The letter is dated at "Camp near Alisonia, between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, Nov. 17th," and addressed to Mrs. PRESTON, at Lexington, Ky. After stating his situation, and commiserating the situation of his wife, whom he supposed to be surrounded by "fierce and insulting enemies," he says:

"If the proscription becomes fierce and intolerable, so that you cannot stay, seek shelter in Canada; you cannot cross the lines. Do not think of it. It is impossible. Look for peace in some happier land, till this cruel war is ended.

If, however, the enemy do not insult or persecute you, remain tranquilly at home. While they even give you imperfect protection, it is your duty to abstain from every act or speech that could affront or insult them, and to carefully refuse to give any intelligence or information tending to defeat or endanger them. Therefore, never put in your letters any intelligence of a military character, but let them relate alone to our dear children and private interests."

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.—To avoid misunderstanding as to the relations between soldiers and citizens, to define the duties of the troops of this command, and the rights of others, which they are required to respect, the General Commanding directs as follows:

I. All who acknowledge the obligations of citizens of the United States, are entitled to all the rights, privileges and protection due to any citizen.

II. Peaceful inhabitants, who honestly and truly abstain from any interference, directly or indirectly, with military matters or movements, are, by the laws of humanity, entitled to protection from violence or plunder. They are *quasi* citizens, and shall be allowed to follow their avocations and enjoy their local rights, subject only to needful surveillance to prevent them from being used as tools for mischief.

III. Those who are hostile to our Government, repudiating its Constitution and laws, have no rights under them. Their claims to such are absurd. The only laws to which they can appeal, and which we are bound to observe toward them, are the laws of war and the dictates of humanity.

IV. Those persons who act in the double character of citizens and belligerents, or who, affecting to belong to regular partisans, are nevertheless removed from the reach of all proper military control, are, by the laws of nations, pirates and robbers. By roving through the country, they convert every house into a suspected fort, and deprive the harmless inhabitants of the protection and safety due to their garb and character, and spread demoralization and distress wherever they go. They combine the meanness of the spy, with the cowardice of the assassin, who lurks in disguise to stab his unsuspecting victim. Outlaws and enemies alike of the Government, of the poor people upon whom they subsist, and of mankind, they are entitled to no rights but such as may be claimed by pirates and robbers, and can ask for none other ourat hands.

V. No nation or cause can be benefited by injustice. The General confidently hopes and expects from the officers and soldiers of his command, that they will set an honorable example of strict observance of those rights—an example worthy of the just cause in which they are periling their lives and all that is dear to them on earth. To this end all commanders of troops are enjoined to enforce the prohibitions against soldiers entering private residences or premises, without written permission or order, given on the spot by a commissioned officer, who will be held responsible for it, and for all that is done.

VI. Stragglers, and those villains of every grade and class, who follow our camps, generally dressed in soldiers' garb, and appearing as stragglers, perpetrate most of the outrages which desolate the course of armies. All officers are therefore enjoined to put a stop to straggling, by every means in their power. As the company officers are chiefly responsible for this, when stragglers from any company are reported, the General commanding will deal with the company officers in the most summary manner. Any commissioned officer permitting such straggling will be dismissed the service. Division, brigade and regimental commanders will in like manner be held responsible for not enforcing this order among their subordinates.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
JULIUS P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.
Official: C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—It having come to the notice of the General Commanding that arrests of citizens are carelessly made, upon insufficient grounds and proof, and without taking the necessary pains to inquire into the character of the informants, or the truth of the allegations, and as great injustice is thereby done in individual cases, and much suffering frequently occasioned to innocent persons, the following regulations are established and will hereafter be strictly enforced.

I. All Provost-Marshals, or officers acting in that capacity, will report to the Provost-Marshal General immediately after receiving a prisoner into custody, and also semi-weekly, the names, age, residences and offences charged against all prisoners arrested or held in custody by them, together with the names and residences of their accusers, and of the witnesses against them, and the names of the officers who ordered and of those who made the arrests.

II In order to comply with this regulation, Provost-Marshals are, in all cases, on receiving a prisoner, to exact the above information from those who turn them over for custody, and unless charges are furnished, or they themselves are prepared to furnish them, the prisoners must be released within three days. By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

JULIUS P. GARESCHE.
Assistant Adj't-Gen. and Chief of Staff.
Official: C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

A Cairo correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following intelligence from Vicksburgh by the *Maria Deming*, which went down under a flag of truce:

"The rebels have for some weeks been making extensive preparations for the descent of the Federal fleet and land forces, of which movement it seems they were advised even before those indefatigable gentlemen, the correspondents of the daily papers. They have a large force upon the point which obstructs the view of the city upon the approach from the north, cutting off the timber in such a manner as to give the signal officer a fair view of boats coming within several miles of the place. Of course, this is as fair for us as for the rebels. It is to be presumed that when the advance is commenced, Vicksburgh will be made acquainted with the fact from more sources than one.

The officers who came upon the flag of truce boat to take off their prisoners and return some fifty Federal prisoners they had in charge, varied in their statements of the Confederate force then occupying Vicksburgh. Some said they had 200,000 men; others said but about 3,000. Some went as far as to cut off the additional cypher, and place it as low as 300. One thing, at least, was evident to the officers of the *Denning*—the rebels were either short of help or desired them to be understood to be so, as each day—and they were three days engaged in the duty—the same identical squads of men were sent down to take charge of their returned comrades. Among these were noticed men wearing artillery, cavalry and infantry uniforms, and yet others who wore no uniforms at all. It is understood, generally, that there is a large force quartered somewhere in the vicinity, but the town itself shows but few signs of being garrisoned.

The *Maria Denning* made a successful trip, exchanged her prisoners, and returned to Cairo last evening, bringing a number of Federal prisoners, late inmates of Southern prisons. I have a complete list of these prisoners, but there are few if any Eastern men among them, and a publication of their names would be of little interest to your readers. Besides, the telegraph has already taken them up and printed them in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio, whence the majority of the persons came when they entered the army.

Military Surprise Inexcusable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have quoted in your paper, of yesterday, a true military dictum of Marshal MARMONT. There is another maxim laid down by Gen. KLEBER, which is no less worthy of quotation in connection with that subject, regarding which you cited MARMONT. I find it in DUPARCQ's *Elements of Military Art and History*, an esteemed French work.

Gen. KLEBER, one of the most intrepid and fiery Generals of the first French Revolution, said: "A surprise is more dishonorable than a defeat. The bravest man may be beaten, but whosoever allows himself to be surprised is unworthy to remain officer." Sharp words these, that had better be remembered by our officers, high and low

L.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Exploits of a Party of Gen. Mitchel's Scouts.

The Key West *New Era* of Nov. 15, publishes a remarkable narrative furnished it by Mark Wood and Alfred Wilson, of the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, who recently arrived at that place in the gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, having effected their escape from the rebel States, where they were confined as prisoners, and under sentence of death. They were two of a party of twenty, whom Gen. Mitchel sent from Huntsville on April 7, on special service. They were disguised in citizens' clothes, and succeeded in making their way to Chattanooga. There they took the cars for Marietta, Georgia, one Andrews, a Kentuckian, and an exceedingly daring fellow, acting as guide and leader. After speaking of their arrival at Marietta, the narrative proceeds:

The next morning before daylight we again took the cars and went back the same road to a place called Big Shanty, a refreshment saloon on the line of the Georgia and Atlanta State Road, where were encamped about 10,000 Confederate troops. It was the general rendezvous for recruits and the organization of regiments. The train contained a number of soldiers as well as citizens, together with a quantity of provisions, and an iron safe containing a large amount of Confederate scrip to pay the troops at Corinth, Miss., and here it was that we knew the duty we were expected to do. viz.: destroy the track and bridges on the line of the road, and thus prevent reinforcements and commissary stores from reaching Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. Gen. Mitchel had already cut off communication from Corinth by holding Huntsville, Ala., and our duty was to destroy the track and bridges from Big Shanty to and beyond Chattanooga, or as far as Bridgeport, Tenn. It must be recollected that this portion of the road is built over innumerable creeks and rivers, and crosses the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, where a fine bridge is erected.

As before stated, our whole party, consisting of twenty, left the cars, and divided into squads of three and four, taking stations on each side of the train—Andrews stationing himself at the coupling-pin of the third car. [It must here be stated that a number of our party were engineers, and thoroughly understood the business we had on hand.] One of our engineers was at his post, and found everything all right. All hands now mounted the cars, although the guard was within three feet of them, the word was given, Andrews drew the coupling-pin, and cried all right. The train, now consisting of three cars and the engine, was started off with as little noise as possible. We soon lost sight of the lights at Big Shanty, and at the first curve the train was stopped, and one of the party (John Scott) climbed the telegraph pole and cut the wires, we then started, and the next point, at a town, name unknown, we tore up the track, and took a rail with us on the car, and thus we continned tearing up the track and cutting the wires, on the other side, after passing a town. Unfortunately, however, for us, the train was running in a very slow schedule, and we were compelled to switch off and let the down train pass us. At the first station this occurred, the engineer of the road made his appearance, and was about to step on the engine, when Andrews told him he could not come on board, as this was an extra train to run through to Corinth, and the present party were engaged to carry it there, and in support of the assertion the iron safe was shown. This apparently satisfied the engineer, and we took in wood and water, and again started. A second time we were compelled to switch off, and in order to get the switch keys, Andrews, who knew the road well, went into the station, and took them from the office. This caused considerable excitement, but we quieted it in a measure by stating that our train contained gunpowder for Beauregard at Corinth, and soon after we again started. About twenty miles south of Dalton, Ga., we came to a bridge, and here we set fire to one of our cars, piled on wood, and left it on the bridge, designing to set it on fire also. At this time, the engineer at the Rome Branch, suspecting that all was not right, started up the track, and, we suppose, found the rails torn up, and immediately returned to the junction, and took on board a quantity of loose rails, and followed after us. Where we had torn up the rails he immediately laid one, and without stopping to fasten it, started over slowly and gave chase. Soon he came to the bridge with the burning car, which had not yet caught the bridge. In the meantime we had switched off to let an express pass, which train was duly informed of our character by discovering the track torn up, and stopped, but was soon joined by the Rome engineer who had succeeded in turning the burning car off the bridge; they then started for us, laying the track as they went along, which they could do in a much shorter time than we could tear it up. Thus it was they overtook us at work, and as soon as we found ourselves discovered, speed was our hope and at it we went. but unfortunately for us, our fuel was nearly out, and it was then determined to leave the engine, and take to the woods. Accordingly, we stopped and reversed her, intending she should run back upon our pursuers; but in this we failed, as she had not sufficient steam to turn her over, and our object had failed from a combination of unfortunate circumstances. Ten minutes more would have set the bridge on fire, and the Rome engineer, with the rails, could not have followed us, and the down express was entirely useless. It was our intention to have destroyed all the bridges, run into Chattanooga, wait until the evening train passed, and then gone on to Bridgeport, destroyed the bridge over the Tennessee River, and then away for Huntsville and join Gen. Mitchel.

Our troubles now commenced, and the greatest of all our disasters was the division of our party; 'twas now every man for himself. We started for the Tennessee River, but, being entirely unacquainted with the country, mistook our way, and after being hunted through the woods and twice fired at, made our escape. Our travels from this time was a succession of hardships and difficulties. We crossed the mountains, made the Tennessee River, where we found a small boat with which we made our way down the river to Stephenson, Ala.; here we found the entire rebel force in a complete state of confusion, occasioned, as we learned, by a visit from our cavalry which had made a dash into the town, captured a few prisoners, and left that morning. We had succeeded in passing through the town safely, when we suddenly came upon a force of rebel cavalry, commanded by Col. Stephenson, who took us prisoners just fourteen days after leaving the balance of our party. We were immediately recognized as belonging to Andrews' party, and after being confined one night in Stephenson, we were taken on the cars to Chattanooga, and confined in jail, where we found the whole party. It was endeavored to make us give the name of the engineer, as they had a terrible fate in wait for him, but not one of the party would divulge his name. A Court-martial was ordered for the trial of Andrews, and Pittenger, of the Second Ohio, was taken out as a witness, and by alternate offers of pardon and persecution they endeavored to make him testify against Andrews, but he was true to his word and companions, and the Court could gain nothing from him. Andrews and Pittinger were then sent back to us in jail, and we expected nothing less than the whole party would be hung. At this time, about May 10, Chattanooga was threatened by our forces, and, for safe keeping, we were run off to Madison, Ga. At Marietta, the cars were stopped by a mob who threatened to drag us from the cars and hang us to a tree, but the officer in charge of the train prevented them from carrying it into execution by placing a strong guard around the car, and the mob, after a great effort, was dispersed. We arrived in safety at Madison, where, after being kept in confinement three days, we were informed we were to be again taken to Chattanooga, as the Yankees did not intend to try and take that place. Accordingly we were again taken back to that place, where the whole party—twenty-two in number—were chained with heavy irons, and confined in a dark dungeon, thirteen feet square, and for six weeks were fed on half fare, of the most miserable quality. We were stripped of all in our pockets, and left without a cent. Again the Court-Martial was ordered, but this time at Knoxville, and twelve of our party were taken there, and confined in large *iron cages*. The Court found seven of them guilty of being spies and lurkers around the camps. Our forces at this time advanced upon Cumberland Gap, and Knoxville was threatened, and in order that we might be safely kept, the whole party, including the ten at Chattanooga, were sent to Atlanta, Ga. Previous to leaving Chattanooga, Andrews' sentence was read to him, which was that he was to be hung in six days. It was then determined to attempt an escape by cutting through the jail, which was accomplished in one night, and just at daybreak Andrews twisted his blanket into the form of a rope, and succeeded in reaching the fence. John Whollam next followed, but was discovered. Andrews in attempting to climb the jail-yard fence was also seen and fired upon by the guard, but succeeded in getting over. Whollam also made a dash, and cleared the fence: both then took to the river, and for the time escaped. Three days afterward Andrews was captured and brought back, and seven days elapsed before poor Whollam was found. He had traveled eighty miles down the river, and was twice within hail of the Union gunboats, but was afraid to make himself known. As soon as those two had been brought back, Andrews was chained, hands and feet, and the irons rivited on, the shackles being of immense weight and sufficient to have held an ox. The whole party were then run off to Atlanta, Ga. On the 7th of June, Andrews was taken from the jail and hung, or rather, strangled to death, for the tree on which they hung him was so low that when his head touched the limb his toes touched the ground, and it was necessary to dig the sand away in order that he could be choked; his irons and shackles were still on him.

After remaining in jail about seven days, the Provost-Marshal came to our cell and took out the seven that were tried at Knoxville, viz.: Wilson, Ross and P. G. Shaderick, Second Ohio; Slaven and Robinson, Thirty-third Ohio; John Scott, Twenty-first Ohio; and William Campbell, citizen, Louisville, Ky. These were taken from the cell into an adjoining room, and then sentence of death was read to them, and permission refused them to return to their comrades before execution, which took place in half an hour after leaving us. They were hung with cotton ropes, and two of the party broke down, and were allowed to live about an hour, and see them put their comrades in coffins, after which they were again hung up, and their lifeless bodies passed our jail window in about half an hour. The balance of the party, expecting from day to day to be taken out and hung, still lingered on a most miserable existence for the space of four months. In October last, we were told that a Court-Martial was about to be convened to try us, and expecting neither justice or mercy at their hands, it was resolved to attempt an escape. Accordingly, on the evening of the 15th of October, just as our jailor brought up our supper, we (together with a Capt. Fry, who was confined with us, known as the notorious Capt. Fry, spy and bridge-burner) we rushed from our cell, took the keys and released four other prisoners, and in a body fell upon the guard and disarmed them. We then succeeded in scaling the fence, and took the shortest cut for the woods, distant about a mile.

By this time the guard and sentinels were after us, and as they began to fire upon us, our party scattered and ran, every man for himself. We two, however, kept together, and made good our escape. How many of the party were retaken or shot, it is impossible to say. Capt. Fry, after being repeatedly shot at, staggered and fell; it is therefore pretty certain that he was killed. We kept on, and after wandering in the woods for twenty-two days, occasionally coming within hearing of cavalry, and several times being near caught, subsisting upon corn and such things as we could forage, we reached the borders of the Chatahoochee River, and there found a boat with which we came down the stream, and after alternate rowing and drifting, subsisting on raw catfish and berries, we reached Columbus, Ga., but did not venture in the city, as we discovered a great many soldiers there. Again we started off, determined to reach the Gulf coast, being told by negroes that our blockading fleet were stationed there. After a journey of eleven days, during which we suffered from hunger and thirst, with scarce sufficient rags left of our clothes to cover our bodies, our feet bruised and lacerated, we succeeded in reaching Apalachicola Bay, on the coast of Florida, and there, for the first time in eight months, beheld the Flag of the Free, floating proudly from the peak of the United States steamer *Somerset*. We were taken on board, and treated with the utmost kindness. Our rags were exchanged for complete outfits of sailor clothes; our wounds were dressed, and every attention paid us that could be desired. We then realised that we were once more among Union men. From the *Somerset* we were transferred to the United States steamer *Stars and Stripes*, in which vessel we arrived at Key West, Florida, on Monday, Nov. 10, and reported to Col. Morgan, of the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, nearly eight months from the time we left our regiment. In this statement we have omitted many interesting details, which would fill a newspaper entire. It is our intention to proceed to Washington, and from thence join our regiment. We desire to express, publicly, our heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends we have met since coming within the jurisdiction of the American Flag, for the liberal and humane manner, in which they have treated us. May that God who has thus far spared our lives, protect and watch over them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STARVING OPERATIVES OF ENGLAND

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE RELIEF MEETING

Liberal Contributions of Money and Food.

Addresses of Mr. James P. Wallace, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and Professor Raymond.

At a quarter past 10 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the Produce Exchange meeting in aid of the starving operatives of Lancashire, England, was called to order by Mr. James P. Wallace, President of the Commercial Association. Mr. William C. Barnes acted as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object for which the meeting had been called, the origin of the relief movement on the part of the Commercial Association, and the necessity for immediate action. Resolutions had been prepared, which Mr. J. Hobart Herrick was called upon to read. The resolutions were as follows.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, We deeply sympathise with the unemployed and suffering operatives and their families in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and esteem it a privilege, as well as a duty, to contribute to their relief; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair to solicit contributions for this purpose, and forward the same to England in *food*, to be distributed under such supervision as the Committee shall direct, to the most needy and deserving of this class.

Resolved, That the Committee have power to add to its number, and to coöperate with other Committees appointed for a similar purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to correspond with the Boards of Trade, and kindred institutions, in other cities, to invite them to unite in this benevolent undertaking.

The Chairman next introduced to the assemblage Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, who briefly addressed the meeting. The reverend gentleman remarked:

"It has been proposed to divide the big loaf which our Heavenly Father has this year given us with our starving brethren across the water. And first, let us do this as an act of *justice* to our suffering friends. Whatever may be the opinions of kings or emperors, of statesmen or the aristocracy, it is certain that the sympathies of the laboring classes of Europe are with us in our struggle for popular liberty. Last Summer a meeting of the suffering operatives was held in one of the towns of Lancashire. At that meeting it was proposed to petition the British Government to intervene in our conflict and put an end to the war. But those noble sons of toil said "No! America's battle is our battle. We will suffer starvation before we will put a straw in the way of a nation that is fighting for the rights of labor, and for the principles of freedom." Shall we let such men suffer? Just as soon let our patriot wounded perish for lack of care in the hospitals, as leave our foreign allies to perish for lack of the bread that fills our storehouses to bursting. Secondly, I advocate this plan as a *war measure*. Yesterday a vast expedition left our harbor under the command of that little man of iron, Gen. Banks. Whither it has gone, we shall only know when we hear the echo of his guns; but I pray God that he may not come back until a Massachusetts arm has replaced the dear old flag on the ramparts of Fort Sumter. [Applause.] Now let us fit out another expedition for peaceful conquest. Let us accept that new ship offered by the splendid liberality of the Griswolds—that vessel which will yet float in history alongside of that one which Henry Grinnell sent to the search for Sir John Franklin. We will load her at our wharves with the golden produce of our prairies, and with the best brands from the vallies of the Ohio and the Genesee. When she is so full that she will not hold another ham, or even a red herring, then run up the Stars and Stripes, and send her straight across in the track of that accursed pirate-ship *Alabama*. Let her go into the harbor of Liverpool—that hotbed for secession—where, last summer, £40,000 were subscribed in one week to aid Jeff. Davis' atrocious conspiracy. Lay her alongside of those magnificent docks, and then let her open—not her batteries, but her *buttereys*—discharging one hundred bags of bacon every hour. Then let her bombard the city with a broadside of flour barrels—sending each barrel as straight to hungry mouths as Admiral Foote sent his deadly shells into Fort Donelson! And when Liverpool has been thoroughly *sacked* with sacks of grain, and bombarded with flour casks—when the starving poor have heard the proclamation, "come and buy bread without money and without price," then if John Bull is not conquered, there is no merit in gospel-gunnery." Mr. Cuyler closed with advocating the movement as a Christian act of benevolence, and ended with the motto, "*God Speed the Ship!*"

These remarks were frequently and cordially applauded.

The Chairman announced that the resolutions were before the meeting for discussion.

Prof. John H. Raymond, principal of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, desired to say a few words, and only a few. Long speeches were out of order, and he hoped unnecessary. They had been called to relieve the workmen of England in their destitution. They should respond nobly to the call. Their brethren in England were suffering. Men of a common lineage and a common principle were in dire distress. What was required was food, and that should be forthcoming. It had been suggested by his reverend brother who preceded him, that they should collect subscriptions, and send their donations to the organizations which had been formed at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, to be forwarded by the ship, which the Messrs. Griswold had so nobly placed at the disposal of that body. The Professor respectfully differed, as he thought the members of the Chamber of Commerce would find that ship, large as it was, quite small enough for their own contributions, and that the members of the Produce Exchange would, therefore, have to provide shipping accommodations for the generous fruits of their own active benevolence. They should have another ship, and he was delighted to have it in his power to read them a note, containing a most opportune proposition. The new ship *Hope*—what an auspicious name!—was offered to their body to take 1,000 barrels of flour to Liverpool, if delivered on or before the 10th inst. The offer was made in the following note:

New-York, Dec. 6, 1862.

J. P. Wallace, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The new ship *Hope*, nearly full, will take 1,000 bbls. flour to Liverpool free, if sent alongside on or before Wednesday, the 10th inst., for the suffering English operatives.

Yours truly, R. P. BUCK & CO.

That was a noble offer, observed the Professor, and he felt that it would be responded to immediately. What they would do would be an incentive to stimulate others to subscribe. They should not heed the comments or sarcasm of their foes. They should not care how their motives might be impugned by hostile newspapers. Personal feelings should be cast to the winds. Wherever there were starving men, it was a noble work to relieve them. The speaker announced that Messrs. Walsh, Carver & Chase had proposed to provide 100 barrels of flour for the object. He desired to have the requisite 900 barrels immediately forthcoming.

Several subscriptions of money and food were announced by the Professor. The amounts subscribed in money were as follows:

Thomas Dunham	$1,000
Williams & Guion	1,000
David Dows & Co.	1,000
Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J.	1,000
Geo. B. Powell & Co.	500
Cragin & Co.	500
Herman Stutzer & Co.	500
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	500
Robert Thallon	500
Stephen W. Carey	500
Snow & Burgess	500
Wm. A. Brown & Co.	300
John Tweddle & Co.	300
A. E. Masters	100
C. H. Meday	100
Wallace & Wicks	100
Fritz Brosé	50
Total cash subscriptions	$8,450

The donations of flour were as follows:

Walsh, Carver & Chase, bbls.	100
Hecker & Bro., bbls.	100
L. Roberts & Co., bbls.	100
Total contributions of flour, bbls.	300

Mr. R. P. Buck said, as it was Winter, it would be most important that the operatives who required aid should have food sent them as speedily as practicable. His ship, the *Hope*, only required 1,000 barrels of flour to fill her, and he trusted that this amount would be delivered by Monday next.

Mr. Wm. B. Barber said he would be one of ten to furnish each 1,000 bushels of prime shipping corn.

Prof. Raymond, who steadily maintained his position in the forum, would ask, in the language of Scripture, "Where are the ten?"

Mr. Barber said he suspected the question rather was, "Where are the nine?" [Laughter.]

The Professor accepted the correction.

Benjamin Jones subscribed 500 bushels of corn.

John McGoldrick, caulker, offered to seal a ship, free of charge, to carry the grain, if it should be subscribed.

The Chairman said he was informed that this desirable offer was equivalent to a donation of $500, and hoped the grain would be speedily contributed.

Mr. Vanderbilt, Janitor of the Produce Exchange, and a lighterman by trade, offered to lighter 500 bbls. of flour, free of charge. Which offer was most cordially received.

Capt. Nye stated that he was authorised, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, to say, that they would be happy to coöperate with the Committee from the Produce Exchange in forwarding all supplies.

The Chairman said he was grateful to Capt. Nye and his associates for the kind offer, and felt authorized to say that the coöperation would be most agreeable to the members of the Produce Exchange.

The permanent Committee was next announced as follows:

David Dows,
Richard P. Buck,
John S. Williams,
Lewis Roberts,
Stephen W. Carey,
T. E. F. Randolf,
John M. Furman,
Capt. Wm. Howland,
George D. Cragin,
Wm. D. Mangum,
E. K. Alburtis,
J. Hobart Herrick,
Samuel A. Sawyer,
George Hecker,
Robert Thallon,
Wm. B. Barber,
Geo. B. Powell.

A motion to adjourn was next put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

LAUNCH OF TWO IRON CLADS.

Description of the Vessels.

Agreeably to announcement, the Whitney Battery *Keokuk*, and the Ericsson Battery *Catskill*, were launched yesterday, the former at New-York, the latter at Greenpoint.

A few days since we described the *Keokuk* at length in these columns. The following particulars will bear repetition:

The *Keokuk* is an iron vessel. There are, as already stated, 5½ inches of wood on her decks, but the beams and other portions of the craft are metal. She is of the following dimensions:

	Ft.	In.
Length over all, including ram	159	6
Breadth of beam	36	0
Depth of ships' hold	13	6
Probable draft of water	8 or 9 ft.	
Armament in two turrets	2 11-inch guns.	

It is not so much in her dimensions as in her shape, that new peculiarities are perceptible. She has been compared to several familiar things—to an egg, and to half an orange. The theory on which she is built is that a comparatively light armor is as effective, when put on in a certain way, as a much heavier one, on the general plan.

Instead of presenting an almost even side to a shot, the *Keokuk's* armor slants all round, so that projectiles can hardly strike her "squarely" in any place. It is believed that they will glance and fly off.

There are two turrets on the vessel, which also present a sloping surface, being wider at the bottom than at the top. Large openings can be conveniently and expeditiously made at the lower part of these turrets through which pure air can be admitted, and foul air expelled when desirable.

A ram five feet long, and very strongly built, protrudes from her bow, and would make short work of an antagonist, if it could fairly strike him. The vessel is moved by two engines of five hundred horse power, and two propellers, which enable her to move backward and forward, at the option of the "skipper." There are two bulkheads—one forward and one aft, which can be filled with water in fifteen minutes, to settle the hull in the water. while fighting. These bulkheads can be emptied in forty minutes.

These are the chief peculiarities of the *Keokuk*. Her armor is comparatively thin, and her turrets have each only one gun.

The vessel could not be moved off the stocks without the aid of a steamboat.

A *recherché déjeuner* was in waiting in Tenth-street, for the invited guests, who were numerous.

LAUNCH OF THE CATSKILL.

The *Catskill*, an Ericsson battery like the *Passaic* and *Montauk*, was also launched (at Greenpoint) successfully. The *Passaic* and *Montauk* have been so minutely described, that a brief sketch of this one will suffice.

The vessel proper is built of the best seasoned oak beams, 12x12 inches amidships, and 10x12 inches on either side, placed 2 feet apart. The deck, which is flush, is planked with heavy oak planks. The hatches are heavy iron frames, sunk flush into the deck, which, like the dead-lights, are covered, when in action, by wrought-iron covers. The anchor hangs in a well five feet in diameter, so as to afford no target to the enemy.

The armor of the vessel consists of five one-inch plates, securely bolted and riveted, so as to overlap each other. The armor in the fore part of the vessel is nine inches thick, obtained by iron stringers, four inches wide being inserted under the plating for a distance of some fifty feet.

The plating on deck, consisting of two one-inch plates, renders it bomb-proof.

The turret is twenty-one feet in diameter, and nine feet high. It is constructed of eleven one-inch plates. The two port-holes are seventeen inches wide by twenty-four deep, and sufficiently apart to allow the two guns to be placed parallel with each other. These portholes are closed immediately after the piece is fired, by heavy shutters.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Annual Election of Officers—Interesting Discussion on Ventilation.

A stated session of the New York Sanitary Association was held on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute, when the proceedings were of an unusually interesting character. In addition to the annual election of officers, an able lecture was delivered by Mr. Hyslop upon a subject of the utmost importance to the whole human race—a subject affecting the very vital principles of health—fresh air—in other words, ventilation. Robert H. McCurdy, Esq., in the Chair.

THE ELECTION.

The balloting for the election of President, Vice-President, officers and council was the first proceeding in order. The following was the result:

President—Robert H. McCurdy.
First Vice-President—Dr. Alfred C. Post.
Second Vice-President—C. C. Wimple.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Elisha Harris.
Recording Secretary—Dr. W. B. Bibbins.
Treasurer—Nathaniel Hayden.

The following gentlemen were appointed for

COUNCIL.

Peter Cooper, Prosper M. Wetmore, Peter McMartin, Richard A. McCurdy, Isaac Wood, M. D., John H. Griscom, M. D., Stephen Smith, M. D., John P. Batchelder, M. D.

The President, on returning thanks for his election, said that the subject of health was of the greatest consequence to New-York, and if the circumstances of any were calculated to promote health, it was those of the City of New-York. If the Sanitary Association had not hitherto done as much as might have been hoped, it was owing to many causes which they could not control, but especially owing to the war. But the workings of the Society had not been without the most beneficent effects in promoting in several ways the health of the City. And they had before them a future, in which he hoped their efforts would be still more successful than hitherto, especially on the laws which they hoped to get from the State, bearing upon the health of the City.

Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore proposed a resolution to the effect that the Council be instructed to take such measures as they may deem expedient to obtain the necessary legislation for the promotion of the public health of the City of New-York. Carried.

VENTILATION.

Mr. Hyslop, in commencing his lecture, said that if there was any subject which lacked attention it was that of ventilation, and that it concerned men, women and children to a degree which few had any idea of—indeed, few were impressed with the idea of the importance of pure air. Many think pure air is necessary, but, after all, the number is very small. The murder of a single individual would arrest the attention of the entire community, but thousands might be slaughtered for want of ventilation without attracting the least attention. The Legislature insists upon certain conditions in buildings before they are deemed safe from falling, but none as to the prevention of death from want of ventilation. Deaths from foul air cannot be called accidents—they are murders, only lacking the malicious motive. Men, women, and children should live the full period of years intended for them, but tens of thousands are swept away long before nature intended. The Legislature was therefore as much bound to insist upon conditions of ventilation as of conditions of safety from falling in all buildings for rich or poor. No house, no workshop, no office should be used without due regard to its conditions of ventilation. Mr. Hyslop gave a curious instance illustrative of the necessity of fresh air for instance. Some statistics had recently been collected in Lancashire, Manchester, Bolton, Preston and other cotton districts, by which it appeared that among those in the districts which had suffered most from the cotton famine there were fewer deaths than among those who had been in constant employment. He next referred to the trades which suffer most from confined unventilated rooms—namely, tailors, shoemakers, clerks—the clerks being the last lives which an insurance company will take. Yet the printers' life is shorter in the average than any of the above trades, which ought not to be the case, as he can use his legs, stand up and move about, but he works amid so much gas, his office is often so confined and unventilated, that he is the greatest victim to foul air. The result is, his system is lowered, and this gives him a craving for stimulants—intoxicating drinks. Mr. Hyslop showed that the worst air is always on the lower floor—lower in the body of the church, for instance, than in the galleries.

The lecturer then made an interesting series of experiments, illustrating the principle of ventilation. He first lit three bits of candle, covered them over with a glass shade, open at the top, but the lights soon became extinguished; for, while the foul air had a means of escape, there was no inlet for fresh air, in which alone light or life could continue. He next lit the candles once more, and slightly raised the shade, thereby admitting some fresh air, when the candle opposite the aperture continued to burn, while the two others in its immediate vicinity became soon extinguished. This showed most simply, but effectually, the necessity of an inlet for the supply of fresh air, as well as an outlet for the foul air. The lecturer then applied "McKennell's double current ventilator," which he inserted in the opening of the shade. The apparatus consists of a tube within a tube—the outer one admitting the fresh air, the inner carrying off the foul air. The candles now continued to burn, and the experiment was perfectly successful.

Dr. Griscom, Dr. Ordronaux, and other gentlemen present, seemed perfectly satisfied with the operation of the apparatus, and expressed themselves warmly in its favor.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, and the meeting adjourned.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3½ P. M., Hon. Luther Bradish in the Chair, assisted by Benj. L. Swan, Wm. B. Crosby and James Lenox, Esqs.

Rev. Dr. Krebs read the Ninety-seventh Psalm, and offered prayer.

One new auxiliary was recognized—in Nevada Territory.

Communications were received from agents and friends of the Society, showing the state of the work in different parts of the country, especially in California, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas, and in regard to the resumption of operations in the Border States; from Rev. Dr. Butler, Bareilly, (India,) returning thanks for funds received for Bible work in his mission, making an exhibit of his account, and asking aid for colportage; from Rev. E. Willerup, Copenhagen, returning thanks for funds granted by this Board, with statements as to the distribution of the books purchased therewith; from Rev. William Tracy, Madura, (India,) asking in behalf of the mission there, that an agent or agents of this Society be appointed for India; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, giving an interesting account of the Bible work on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and the good effect of Bible distribution.

Grants were made of books for distribution at Cape Palmas, Africa; two volumes in raised letters for the blind, and upwards of 7,000 volumes to auxiliary societies and chaplains in the army, or at the hospitals in various places in Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia and Fort Pulaski, and elsewhere. In addition to the books, $200 were granted to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Bible distribution in India.

It was resolved by the Board to print the Gospel by Luke in the Benga language, the Gospel by Mark in that tongue being already printed.

Hon. Luther Bradish, having been elected at the former meeting of the Board, President of this Society, signified his acceptance with some very appropriate remarks.

Books for the Paroled Prisoners.

On the 20th of July last the camp for paroled prisoners of war was established at Annapolis, Md. Up to the present time thirty thousand of our soldiers, direct from the military prisons of the South, have arrived in this camp—many of them in a pitable condition—having scant clothing, shattered constitutions, debilitated by fatigue, wounded, and suffering from diseases incidental to the parts they have come from, and reeking with the filth of Southern dungeons. The Government has supplied them with clothing and comfortable quarters, yet disease has carried a large mortality amongst them, and an unusual proportion are inmates of the hospital and confined to quarters.

Dr. James Norval, Surgeon of the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) N. Y. S. M., who has charge of the hospital department, applies himself day and night, with his staff of assistants, to the care of these men, has abundant medical supplies, but feels greatly the want of entertaining and instructive books for the use of the convalescent. The inanity of mind attendant upon this condition cannot be more readily relieved than by reading works of a narrative, humorous or historical nature. He therefore appeals to the citizens of New-York and its publishers for assistance in his efforts to establish a hospital library. There are over two thousand New-Yorkers in Camp Parole, and we feel assured that no New-Yorker will fail in appreciating and assisting Dr. Norval in his laudable endeavors.

Packages addressed to James Quee, Esq., No. 624 Hudson-street, will be duly forwarded to the Librarian, Lieut. Harris, author of *Prison Life in Richmond*.

Mount Prospect Industrial School—Success of the Fair.

The Fair and Festival, held at the Academy of Music, in behalf of the Mount Prospect Industrial School, has been a complete success. About eight churches joined in contributing articles for the tables, besides what was furnished through many private friends. Through the efficient management of the Committee, of which Mr. S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-street, is Chairman, the proceeds of the Fair result in a benefit of about $11,000, which will prove a seasonable gift to the funds of this excellent Institution.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Melancholy Case of Suicide in the Tombs.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Osgood W. Gould, aged 33 years, committed suicide. The deceased was a messenger, employed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and on Friday last he was arrested upon the charge of embezzling letters, which he had been sent to deposit in the Post-office. Mr. Gould was a man of considerable ability. In the Mexican War he lost an arm, and subsequently became considerably reduced in circumstances. Soon after coming to this City he applied to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for aid, whereupon he was admitted to the Almshouse. Here, by his diligence and honesty, he soon gained the confidence of the officials, and they appointed him a messenger, which position he held for a number of years. Among his other duties, was that of taking letters to and from the Post-office. On Thursday last he was suspected of having retained letters committed to his care, and Officer Gilmore took him into custody. On Friday he had an examination, and was on the same day sent to the Tombs by the United States authorities. While on his way thither, in charge of a Deputy Marshal, he was imprudently allowed to enter a drug-store. Upon his arrival at the Tombs, Mr. Sutton, the Warden of the prison, at the request of the prisoner, put him into a cell alone, not suspecting that the latter intended to make any attempt to take his own life. Yesterday morning however, when an officer came to his cell, he was found in a state of stupor. An examination showed that he was poisoned, and was sinking rapidly. Upon his person were found a few small articles, and about half an ounce of gum opium. The poison was procured at a drug store in Pearl-street, on the pretence that it was necessary to deaden the pain in the stump of his amputated arm. Gould died at about 11 o'clock, despite all the efforts used to counteract the effects of the deadly narcotic. Remorse and shame at the situation in which he found himself, after all the kindness which the Commissioners had extended to him, are the only reasons which can be given for the commission of the suicide. Dr. Bouton made a *post mortem* examination of the body last evening, and found traces of the poisonous drug in the stomach. Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

Arrest of a Reputed Hotel Thief.—Henry C. Smith, *alias* Williams, *alias* Johnson, a man of good address and claiming to be a teacher, was arrested by Officer Clarke, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with being a hotel thief. It is alleged that he formerly boarded at the Prescott House, but being suspected and watched too closely, Smith decamped, leaving behind him a large unpaid board-bill. Succeeding so admirably in boarding free of expense, Smith next patronized the St. Nicholas Hotel, but soon left, and so did the bedding of the room he occupied. The Fifth-avenue and French's Hotel were in turn visited by Smith, and after leaving them, bedding, overcoats, &c., were among the missing. This depredator was at last caught by Officer Clarke, in the act of taking an overcoat from the Fifth-avenue Hotel. In one of the prisoner's boots were found twelve pawn-tickets for coats and bedclothes. Smith was taken before Justice Kelly and committed for trial.

Changes among the Police.—The following resignations were presented during the past week, to the Board of Police Commissioners: Isaac G. Iselton, of the Forty-first Precinct; Charles W. Carson, Eleventh; George W. Rogers, Maurice Conway, Forty-fourth; Chas. P. Gilbert, Fifteenth; Patrick Doherty, Forty-first; Wm. H. Folk, Forty-fifth; Capt. Mellen T. Holbrook, Forty-third; Matthias J. Fetry, Forty-sixth; Wm. Covert, Wm. Barwick, Edward Johnson, Forty-ninth; Sergeant Chas. P. Morton, Forty-sixth, Wm. Gray, Twenty-eighth, and James G. Harvey, of the Broadway squad.

Theft of a One Hundred-Dollar Treasury Note.—John Bisney was arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen a $100 treasury note from Owen Mullen, of No. 581 Grand-street, under the following circumstances: Mullen bought of Bisney a quantity of old junk, for the sum of $10, and gave the latter, as he supposed at the time, a $10 note; soon after he discovered that it was a $100 note, and when Bisney was applied to, he refused to rectify the mistake. Justice Kelly committed the accused to prison, in default of $500 bail.

Methodist Conference.—The Independent Methodist Conference closed its session at noon on Friday. There had been an increase in the membership of every church in the Conference. Most of the session was occupied in discussing and adopting a "Discipline" or plan of church government for general use in the churches. Arrangements were made for the publication of the Discipline, and of tracts setting forth the peculiarities of the denomination; and the Conference adjourned to meet in Boston on the first Wednesday in October, 1863.

A Ferocious Deserter from the British Navy.—On Thursday evening Officer Nesbit, of the Harbor Police, arrested John Kelly, who was charged with being a deserter from the British navy. Kelly was kept in the Station-house over night, and yesterday morning while being taken aboard the ship from which he had deserted, he drew a weapon, and, striking the officer on the head, knocked him down. Kelly then ran off and escaped. He is still at large, but the Police are in search of him.

New-York Hospital.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Dec. 5, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 28	169	227	396
Admitted to Dec. 5	46	43	89
Discharged, cured or relieved	68	36	104
Died	4	4	8
Remaining at date	143	230	373

Males, 349; females, 24.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—A meeting in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers in Bellevue Hospital will be held in the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street, on Monday evening, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. The public, and especially the ladies in the vicinity, are invited to be present, and adopt such measures as will best accomplish the object. Some of the soldiers will be present. Addresses by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Henry E. Montgomery.

Felonious Assault.—Thomas Loder and Thomas Witchschober got into a fight at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, during which Loder struck his antagonist on the head with a shovel, inflicting a severe wound. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. Loder was arrested by Officer Beard, of the Fourth Ward, and Justice Dodge committed him for trial.

Departure of Teachers.—The steamer *Star of the South* sailed yesterday, carrying the following persons, who went out as teachers and superintendents, under the auspices of the National Freedman's Relief Association: A. D. Milne, D. K. Elmendorf, A. C. Sherman, Miss Ware, Rosa Terrel, Mira M. Fowler, Mary A. Kennedy, Sarah A. Parker.

Lexington-avenue M. E. Church.—The dedicatory services in the opening of the new Lecture Room of this Church will take place to-day. Rev. Messrs. Newman, Fox and Dr. Haas will preach respectively at 10 A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fatal Accident at the Ridgewood Water-Works.—Several of the soldiers encamped on the Union Race Course visited the engine-house of the water-works at Ridgewood, on Friday, and, in examining the large engines, one of the men approached so near to the walking-beam that in its descent it struck his head, and smashed it nearly flat. Death was instantaneous, of course. The deceased belonged to one of the New-England regiments. His name was not ascertained.

Run Over and Killed.—On Friday afternoon, a teamster in the employ of Mr. R. Volkman, named James Ranous, residing in the town of New Lotts, came in collision with a railroad car in Fulton-avenue, near Nevins-street. He was thrown from his vehicle, and falling under the car wheels was run over and instantly killed. His body was taken in charge by Coroner Hegeman.

Election of an Alderman of the Fifth Ward.—A special election for Alderman of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, was held on Friday, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman James Lynch. The following is the vote, resulting in the election of Thomas Ennis, Democrat:

Candidates.	First Dist.	Second Dist.	Third Dist.	Fourth Dist.	Total.
Thomas Ennis, (Dem.)	226	174	151	98	649
Wm. Marrin, (Dem.)	128	70	36	138	372
Wm. L. Hallock, (Rep.)	25	40	52	54	171
Garret Braisted, (Rep.)	3	52	39	19	113

The new Board of Aldermen will now stand: 11 Democrats to 8 Republicans.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Contemptible Revenge.—The Grand Jury of Union County, New Jersey, have just indicted the Rev. Sylvester Armstrong, of Plainfield, for an alleged misdemeanor in being concerned in a disturbance which took place last Summer between the Union men of New Providence and a nest of Secessionists that infest that neighborhood. The Union men had called a meeting to respond to the President's last call for 300,000 men. This meeting the Secessionists determined to break up, and accordingly called another meeting at the same sime, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Union meeting. So violent was the conduct of the "secesh" that the Union men finally became indignant, and taking Mr. Armstrong on their shoulders, carried him to the platform from which Chauncey C. Burr, a notorious Secessionist, was holding forth, from whence he proceeded to deliver a strong Union speech. So atrocious were some of the sentiments uttered during the *melée* that a Col. Cromwell, of Gen. Grant's army, who was present, mounted the platform, and drawing a revolver, solemnly declared that he would shoot the first man who should repeat such language, adding that he was paid by the United States to shoot rebels. The affair created considerable excitement at the time, and the men whose disloyal schemes were thwarted vowed revenge. This they now imagine they have secured, in the indictment of Mr. Armstrong, through a jury which it is stated was packed by the Sheriff of Union County, who is a well-known sympathizer with their views. It is hardly probable they will venture to press the matter to a trial, than which the Union men could desire nothing better. The same Grand Jury indicted for the so-called misdemeanor, Col. Cromwell, who, however, having left but a few days since for Iuka, will not, it is probable, be much disturbed thereby. Mr. Armstrong is very well known in Newark, having formerly been pastor of the Franklin-street M. E. Church in that city. The editor of a sheet published at Newark, which has been quoted with warm approval at Richmond, resides at New-Providence.

New-Brunswick and Millstone Railroad.—Among the applications to be made to the New-Jersey Legislature is one for a charter authorizing the extension of the New-Brunswick and Millstone Railroad to the Delaware River. This is the project which the New-Jersey Road have pressed with great pertinacity from year to year, their object being to secure the extension of the above road, in which they have a controlling influence, to Lambertville, on the Delaware. From New-Hope, which is on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, and opposite Lambertville, it was proposed to build a road to intersect the Doyleston Road to Philadelphia, thus securing the New-Jersey Company a through route from New York to the latter city, without passing over the Camden and Amboy line. The project has been fought by the Camden and Amboy Company with all its influence, which has hitherto prevailed. There being at present a *quasi* truce between these two powerful corporations, it is not probable the present movement is urged by the New-Jersey Company, who will, however, no doubt, watch its progress with solicitude. The application is probably made by the farmers and other local interests of Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, both of which would be traversed by the proposed road, and a very rich agricultural region would be thus drained.

Harsh Treatment of a Soldier.—A detachment of regulars arrived at the Jersey City Depot, on Friday afternoon, from Fort Henry, Boston, having in charge 120 deserters on their way to Washington. One of the deserters, named Daniel Day, belonging to the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who was intoxicated and disorderly, refused to enter the car, and, as is alleged, attempted to strike his superior officer, who gave him a blow over the forehead with his sword, inflicting a severe gash. One of the soldiers also bayoneted him twice, once in the hip, inflicting a severe wound, and the other took effect in the stomach, but was slight. The injured man was conveyed to Taylor's Hotel, where his wounds were dressed, and he was subsequently taken to the house of a friend in Jersey City.

Cotton-Growing in New-Jersey.—Several persons in different parts of New-Jersey have attempted the growth of cotton the past season. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Deerfield, Cumberland County, states as the result of his experiments, that cotton can be successfully cultivated if the seeds are first sprouted in a hot-bed, and afterward transplanted. Mr. Thomas H. Higbee, of Cape May County, likewise produced very fine cotton. A gentleman of Newark the past season raised in his garden two cotton plants, one of which grew to the height of five feet, but owing to its being planted too late, the cotton did not boll, although it budded finely.

Contested Seat.—The seat of James M. Scovel, elected to the Assembly of New-Jersey from Camden City, is to be contested. Mr. Scovel was a leading member of the Straight Douglas party of New-Jersey in 1860, but in the State campaign, rendered valuable service to the Republican cause.

Col. A. J. Johnson, of the Eighth New-Jersey Regiment, who was very severely wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh, having been incapacitated for service since, left his home in Newark, yesterday, to assume command of his regiment.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 217, 340, 355, 381, 385, 388, 401, 404, 411, 416, 417, 423, 424, 429, 430, 431, 433, 434, 457, 458.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3139, 2157, 1081, 2881, 987, 11, 3169, 1841, 3177, 3179, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 636, 978, 1752, 2688, 2854, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 1728, 1784, 1426, 1785, 1787, 1788, 1792, 1795, 1797, 1798, 1167, 122, 1161, 1313. *Part II.*—Nos. 1267, 1668, 1300, 1458, 1457, 1454, 1410, 1393, 1705, 1706, 1747, 444, 1799, 1801, 1802.

Justice Peckham's Opinion in the Concert Saloon Case—The Court will not take Judicial Notice that "Lager Bier" is Prohibited.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Peckham and Leonard.

The People vs. *John Hart*.—The facts in this case have been many times published in this paper. The decision on appeal was given in the issue of the 4th instant. The following is the opinion delivered:

Peckham, J.—This is virtually an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Barnard, who discharged the defendant on the ground that no offence was charged against him in the warrant of arrest. The case was before Justice Barnard on *habeas corpus*, and comes here for review on *certiorari*. The statute declares that "it shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine, beer, strong or spirituous liquors to any person in the auditorium or lobbies of such place of exhibition or performance mentioned in the first section of this act." (Laws of 1862, p. 476.)

The principle has been settled in substance, that "beer," in statutes of this character and in such connection, must mean "strong liquor, that is, strong enough with the inebriating principle or element, whether obtained by distillation or fermentation, to produce intoxication." (Board of Excise *vs.* Taylor, 20 N. Y. R., 178.)

The warrant in this case charged the defendant with having sold "lager bier."

It may be made to appear by proof, possibly, that lager bier is a kind of beer forbidden by the act. But that is not sufficient in a warrant without other averments. The Court cannot take judicial notice that "lager bier" belongs to the prohibited character or class. The warrant should charge an offence on its face; what the Court can see is an offence; should distinctly state the fact that showed the violation of the statute. It would have been sufficient to charge that the defendant had sold "beer" in the prohibited place, and then sustained the charge by proving the sale of lager bier, if lager be, from its properties, within the prohibition; or the warrant might have charged, by averment, that lager was of that character of beer. But there is nothing now in the warrant that shows either by fact or averment, that "lager bier" is within the prohibition of the act. The order for defendant's discharge was therefore right, and is affirmed.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of John Thomas, now admitted to probate, leaves $100 to the Port Society of this City, for the support of the poor of the Sunday-School of the Mariner's Church.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Edgerton vs. *Bloomer.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Moore vs. *Glover.*—Judgment for defendant refusing to decree a specific performance, and dismissing the complaint with costs. The pleadings, exhibits and briefs are left with the Clerk at Special Term.

Proof of the Character of a House by Reputation—Such Evidence will not Convict of the Offence of Keeping a Disorderly House.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Barnard and Clerke.

The People vs. *John Mauch*.—The prisoner in this case was convicted in the General Sessions of keeping a disorderly house.

Upon the trial, the prosecution was allowed to show from reputation the character of the house in which the prisoner lived. This ruling was excepted to, after objection, and upon that point the case was appealed to this Court.

It has been considered settled that the character of a house charged with being disorderly must be proved by the general reputation of the house.

The Court now, per Ingraham, P. J., overrule this principle, and say: I have never been able to understand the principle upon which such a rule was established.

Where the question is as to character, there the rule has been settled that it is to be proven by the reputation in which a person is held by his neighbors. Yet there is no judge who has not seen at times the injustice of this rule, in cases where witnesses have become exasperated at individuals from some private cause, often of mere non-payment of debts, and who, on cross-examination, have shown their opinion of a man's character has been formed from such causes rather than from his general reputation. There is no other offence in which general reputation is considered sufficient to convict a man of crime, and when we reflect how such reputation is made up, not from proof of facts, nor from the relation of actual occurrences, but rather from gossip, tale-bearing, prejudices, and other similar means, we may well hesitate at the propriety of permitting such evidence to be sufficient to blast a man's character, or to consign him to a prison. The difficulty seems to be in ascertaining a proper mode of proving such facts as will make out the character of a house. I see no difficulty in submitting to the jury, under oath, the same evidence upon which individuals out of doors, not under oath, make up a man's general character. One hears one story, another hears another story, and these are repeated from one to another, until they become changed into proof of general reputation. Instead of taking it second, third or fourth hand from others, it would be better to submit to the jury the series of occurrences at the house, from which they could form the opinion whether the occurrences there were such as to warrant the conclusion that the general management of the house was such as to bring it within the description of a disorderly house.

Nelson J. Waterbury for the people; E. W. Dodge for prisoner.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Sophia W. Delacruz vs. *John F. Delacruz*; *Maria Sallasch* vs. *Albert Sallasch*.—Reports confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Brunner et al. vs. *Cumming et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Spearpoint vs. *Haywood.*—Case settled.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On and after Monday next, the price of the New-York Times (Daily) will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

To Clubs of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent for one year. To Clubs of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Payments invariably in advance.

Address H. J. Raymond & Co.,
Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning, which states that the rebels have not changed their position. On Thursday they brought some field-pieces to bear on our gunboats lying in the Rappahannock, near Port Royal, but a few shots soon compelled them to withdraw out of range. The weather is reported to be cold and unpleasant.

The news from the Southwest is becoming interesting, as the plans of Gens. Grant and Sherman become more fully developed. The advance of the two columns of National troops under the immediate command of these two Generals is not the only movement against the enemy in Missis sippi. The expedition under Gen. Hovey, which recently left Helena, we now learn made a landing at Friar's Point, some fifteen or twenty miles below, and marching inland, occupied Grenada on Monday last. A large number of the citizens fled on the approach of our forces, and some fifteen or twenty locomotives, and about a hundred cars were burned. We learn from the St. Louis *Republican* that a large proportion of Gen. Hovey's Expedition consists of cavalry, which indicates that the work assigned to it is to be done rapidly. This work, undoubtedly, is to obstruct the retreat of the rebel army down the Mississippi Central Railroad, and to compel a battle with the combined National forces marching southward.

A dispatch, dated Cincinnati, Dec. 3, has these items: "Gen. Rosecrans has made a forward movement toward Murfreesboro, and as the enemy have made a stand there, and determined to give battle, an engagement during the present week is expected. The National army has advanced with limited transportation, and ten days' rations. The enemy are claimed to be well fortified between Murfreesboro and Dechard, in a naturally strong position. McClernand's expedition will not fairly get off before Christmas. The gunboat *Indianola*, built on the *Monitor* style, heavily encased in iron, and of powerful build, is at the wharf, but will not get away for a week to come. Gen. Granger's army is actively on the move, and important results from his line of march are anticipated. Gen. Wright is in Louisville on an important mission."

Gen. Rosecrans is organizing a train of 5,000 pack mules, to give his army efficient and sufficient means of transportation when it moves.

Gen. Cox informs the War department of a brilliant and successful affair in Greenbriar County, Western Virginia. Col. Paxton, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, supported by the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, made an attack on a post of the enemy, near Cold Knob, surprising the rebels, capturing two commissioned officers, one hundred non—commissioned officers and privates, one hundred horses, two hundred stand of arms, four wagons, and the camp equipage of a regiment—all without the loss of a man.

On Dec. 3 dispatches were received at headquarters in St. Louis from Gen. Blunt, stating that Gens. Hindman and Marmaduke were concentrating their forces, 25,000 strong, preparatory to an attack upon him. Gen. Blunt will not retreat, and as reinforcements under Gen. Herron are on the way, there is a prospect of another battle near the scene of the last at Cane Hill.

Ex-Col. Ford, in a card which appears in the Columbus (O.) *Fact*, denounces in strong terms the Harper's Ferry Commission. He says "its report is false and unfair in its statements, and the facts have been suppressed for fear that certain prospective promotions might not take place." His application to Judge Holt for the privilege of publishing that part of the testimony relative to him was denied. He intimates that facts will sooner or later appear that will show who should be held responsible for the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival last evening of the steamship *Ocean Queen*, we have advices from the Isthmus of Panama to the 28th ult., and later news from Central and South America. The *Ocean Queen* brought upwards of $700,000 in treasure. A severe gale, accompanied by a heavy sea, commenced at Aspinwall at 2 A. M. on Saturday, Nov. 22d, doing great damage to the shipping, wharves, &c. About daylight the Royal Mail Steamship Company's Steamship *Avon*, lying at the Middle Wharf, tore down part of the wharf, dragged her anchors, parted her hawsers, and went on shore. About the same time, the British brig *Bolivar*, lying at the same wharf, parted her moorings and struck the beach. Neither of them could be got off. The *Avon* took in a million of dollars in specie the evening previous, but it had all been recovered after the gale abated. The United States brig *Bainbridge* dragged her anchors to within a few fathoms of the reef. Her guns, spars, stores, &c., were all thrown overboard, and on Sunday her officers and crew abandoned her; but as she still held on, they took possession of her again on Tuesday. Other vessels were also seriously damaged. The gale was accompanied by very heavy rain, which caused the waters in the interior to rise so as to overflow the railroad track at different places for miles; at some points it was ten feet above the track. There was no communication with Panama by train from Saturday evening until Thursday evening, when the passengers from England for South America crossed. The passengers from San Francisco for New-York arrived at Panama Tuesday morning, but could not cross until Friday morning. The passengers and mails from South America for England were left behind at Panama, as they were not able to cross in time for the steamer from Aspinwall. Thirty-four inches of water had fallen at Aspinwall from the 1st to the 28th of November. Our correspondence contains details of news from Central and South America, but it presents no features of special interest.

At the Produce Exchange meeting, on Saturday, in aid of the starving operatives of Lancashire, England, addresses were made by the President of the Commercial Association, Mr. James P. Wallace, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and Prof. J. H. Raymond, of Brooklyn; and contributions were received to the amount of $6,450 in cash, 300 barrels flour and 1,500 bushels corn. A permanent Relief Committee was appointed, to solicit and take charge of contributions, and see that they were promptly forwarded to the proper destination.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and transacted considerable business of a routine character, and very little of general interest. A supplementary bill of Fourth of July expenses, (chiefly for advertising,) amounting to $297, was ordered to be paid, as was also a bill, amounting to $1,545, incurred on the reception of the Twelfth Regiment from the seat of war the last time, and a dinner given afterward to the officers of the corps at the St. Nicholas. A bill of workmen engaged in exhuming remains from the old Potter's Field, in 1860, amounting to $533 50, was discussed, and finally laid over. The work was ordered by Mayor Wood, but was stopped by Comptroller Haws, after several hundred dollars had been paid on it, because he was satisfied that it was a swindle. Last year the bill was ordered by the Common Council to be paid out of Mayor Wood's contingent fund, but he vetoed this plan of payment. It is now proposed to pay it out of the donation fund, which Mr. Boole says will not bear it. He proposes to put it in the tax levy next year, believing that the workmen deserve their wages. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Aldermen, as City Canvassers, have made rapid progress in canvassing the returns of the recent Charter election. The returns so far examined have proved unusually free from errors. The attendance at the sessions of the Board has been very light, no result heretofore published being considered doubtful. On Friday the Board consumed six hours in canvassing. Yesterday they were in session only an hour, and adjourned to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Districts canvassed, so far, are those of Messrs. Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Froment and Farley. Eight Districts remain to be canvassed.

The Annual Fair and Festival for the benefit of "The Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children," of Brooklyn, has been held for the past two days in the Academy of Music in that city. Last evening a meeting was held in the auditorium of the Academy and was addressed by Rev. Mr. Willets, Mr. Jesse C. Smith, and Rev. Mr. De Hass. It is supposed that the Fair and the meeting will realize over three thousand dollars.

Maj.-Gen. Sigel has written a letter to Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, contradicting the story that the Twenty-sixth Regiment of that State disgraced themselves at the evacuation of Thoroughfare Gap. He says: "Although I am sure that you have more confidence in the valor and discipline of the noble Twenty-sixth (the only regiment of Wisconsin soldiers attached to this corps) than to believe such a scandalous report, I think it nevertheless my duty to say that the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin was *not* at Thoroughfare Gap when we marched from there to Centreville, and that the whole story about throwing away arms and burning tents is a most malicious and infamous misrepresentation and lie, brought up by some treacherous scoundrel, who should be regarded and held up before the public as an official rebel agent and sensationist. It affords me pleasure to say that the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin is in the best spirits, and, by constant exercise and drill, in excellent health."

The oil from the wells in Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, is floated down to the Allegany River by means of artificial freshets, the water being collected for this purpose in ponds, from which it is allowed to escape at stated periods by opening sluices. In nearly every freshet large quantities of oil are lost, unavoidably, or through the carelessness of boatmen. The freshets on Tuesday and Friday of last week were among the most disastrous that have yet occurred, the oil lost being worth, at the lowest calculation, $100,000. Of Friday's freshet the Oil City *Register* says: "When the first rush of water came, some twenty of these broke loose. The boats along the creek were all loaded and awaiting the freshets. These twenty boats swept the others loose from their moorings, and crushed everything in their way, leaving a track of desolation behind others. Boats as they grounded were sunk or run over. Our informant, who came down the creek from the Tarr Farm, counted the wrecks of fifty-six boats from that point to the Oil Creek bridge. Such a disastrous scene was never before beheld upon the creek. Upon the pier of the McClintock bridge the boats were forced up nearly their full length by the force of the crush of boats behind them. Upon the pier of the bridge here four boats were sunk, among them one belonging to Benton Bros., of the Bennahoof Farm, containing 800 barrels of refined oil, valued at $9,000. A great portion of the oil in barrels will be saved. That in bulk will, of course, prove a total loss. From 8,000 to 10,000 barrels were lost in both freshets. worth, at the very least estimate, $100,000.

The opinion of Justice Peckham, delivered at General Term of the Supreme Court, in the Concert Saloon case, will be found in the law column. The Court say that it will not take judicial notice of the fact that the sale of lager bier is prohibited in the lobbies of theatres and other licensed places of public amusement.

Breadstuffs were in limited demand on Saturday, and the principal kinds were a trifle cheaper. Provisions were moderately active at essentially unaltered rates. Groceries, Hemp, Metals, Oils, Candles, Coal and Naval Stores were sparingly purchased. Cotton was very quiet and nominally a shade lower. Hay, Hides, Leather, Wool, Fruit, Fish and Foreign Liquors were in fair demand. The freight market was more active, with 559 vessels of all classes in port.

A French Biography of an American Officer.—The *Courrier du Dimanche* (a French journal) has a very able, lively and astoundingly accurate biography of the "Butcher Butler," which we would be supremely happy to copy entire into our columns, were they not lumbered up with news from the army and the reports of Departments. The *Courrier* justly says that "Butler is the son of an Alsatian emigrant, by trade a butcher." "He did not," says the *Courrier* truly, "follow the law on the same principle that McClellan became a railway director—that is to say, from a dislike to the military profession during a time of peace." "In his profession he acquired not the slightest distinction, but was known by the soubriquet of Picayune Butler"—a nickname which, the *Courrier* neatly translates by the phrase "that worth-a-sous Butler." The epithet, says M. Xavier Eyma, the accomplished writer of the biography in the *Courrier*, originated in this way: "Mr. Butler had made himself the redresser of grievances of workmen against their masters, suggesting grievances where none existed. For this 'assistance' the working men clubbed together, and paid him a certain weekly sum, a picayune salary—a revenue of centimes as we would say on this (French) side of the Atlantic." Than which statement of our able and astute Gallic cotemporary, it would be impossible to find anything more rigidly exact and truthful. "During the last Presidential election," says the *Courrier*, with an astonishing knowledge of our political lingo and history:

> "Butler formed part of the Convention charged with what may be termed the sifting of the candidates. For a long time he voted against Mr. Lincoln with the Democrats, but on the 19th or 20th ballot Mr. Butler turned his coat, and went over to the Republicans. Thus he was one of those who decided the election. Mr. Lincoln has shown that he could be grateful. If peace had been maintained between the North and the South, what would have been the fate of Mr. Butler? What functions, what honors were in store for him? What part would he have played? Mr. Lincoln and himself only knew; but war having broken out Mr. Butler found himself in an awkward predicament. His career as an attorney was seriously compromised; his usual clients were dispersed. As a shrewd man, Mr. Butler raised a militia regiment, which elected him its Colonel."

The *Courrier* then gives a touching account of Gen. Butler's personal appearance and his rule in New-Orleans; but the heretofore unknown cause which impels him to deeds of tyranny is so knowingly and correctly told, that we promise to publish it to the world at the close of the war. We are glad to see that the French Press is becoming so well informed concerning the American struggle and those who are the prominent actors in it. We trust the *Courrier* will not fail to give insertion to the correct item of its London cotemporary in regard to President Lincoln's recent importation to New-York of a large stock of French guillotines.

Pacification Plots and Rumors.

The stories that the rebel leaders have commenced indirect negotiations for an amnesty are unworthy of the slightest credence.

Undoubtedly, rebel hopes are at a lower ebb now than at any time since the war began. The dead failure of the great schemes to conquer a peace by the simultaneous invasion of the Free States, East and West, and by kindling an Indian war—the fact that the National armies are far larger and more energetically led than ever before—the increasing straits to which their own armies are reduced, for the want of the necessaries of life—the blasted expectations of European intervention—the uncertainty as to the practical effect of the President's Proclamation;—all, doubtless, combine to give peculiar gloom to the present Winter prospect of the rebels. The depraved tone of the rebel journals, in such contrast with their old cock-a-hoop vein, would be sufficient evidence of that, even were it not so plain that in the nature of things it must be so.

Still we have no idea that the rebel leaders are yet sufficiently humbled to lower their "Stars and Bars," and to sue for a return to "the old concern" they so contemptuously turned against and defied. They have not yet experienced that last direful extremity, short of which pride like theirs never yields. In fact, so far as these leaders are concerned, it is doubtful whether they will be any nearer yielding when they do experience it—whether they will not, like their archetype of old, court any fate sooner than give up

> "——the unconquerable will,
> And study of revenge, immortal hate,
> And courage never to submit or yield."

The case of these rebel chiefs is a desperate one; and in our opinion, there will be no rest until they are dismissed from the continent, or better yet, from the planet itself.

But, incredulous as we are that these arch traitors are now seeking pardon and reconciliation, we do not doubt that they have sympathizers in the North who are trying to *open the way* for such a consummation. Not only the express avowals of John Van Buren and Fernando Wood, and other semi-secesh Democrats establish this, but it is corroborated by the proposition made to the Senate by Senator Davis, of Kentucky, for a Convention at Louisville to settle upon "the proper means to be pursued for restoring the Union." This, of course, implies that the war in which we are engaged is *not* "the proper means," and that the rebels may hope for some other alternative than unconditional submission to the Constitution, which they have been battling. It involves the feeling of dissatisfaction with the war, and the idea of buying a peace by ample concession. It is known, too, that there are other projects afoot shaped in a similar policy. Though probably not concocted with the concurrence, or even the privity, of Jeff. Davis, or of the *camarilla* at his elbow, yet they are designed *in his interest*. Their purpose is to treat, and make terms, with traitors.

Well, let the thing proceed. We ask nothing better than that these Democratic—or, if they like the name better, these *conservative*—leaders should commit themselves to some definite scheme of pacification. People have been humbugged quite enough by their cry for a "more vigorous prosecution of the war." It is high time that everybody understood what that sort of talk really meant—high time that the intrigues, and machinations and plots which have been so long going on behind the scenes, should take some decided palpable shape, that cannot be mistaken. It has got to come to this, sooner or later. Conspiracy may do very well up to a certain limit; but to *conspire* the loyal North into any submission, either entire or partially, to the rebels, without their knowing it, is quite out of the question. Private arrangements answer well enough so long as the matter in hand is confined to paper. But it will take more Machiavellan ingenuity than is possessed by Fernando Wood or any of his fellow-plotters to prevent the people from being a party to the business, when the day for action comes. How the people will deal with it, when it is thus presented, need excite no concern. The late Democratic victories were not gained on any such issues as these men now claim, and sanction no such ends as they are now pursuing. We warned the people of this dissimulation, but in vain. It is now fast coming to light. There is no danger, that when once understood, it will be sustained and made successful. The heart of the great body of the people is still as true as ever. Never did it feel less sympathy for rebellion, and never was it more determined to secure absolute submission. Its sole eagerness is that Burnside and Rosecrans shall push on their resistless columns. The rebels may fight, and their sympathisers may plot; but there is no more chance for the one than the other.

Postage Stamps and Public Currency.—We are glad to learn that the redemption of postage stamps will commence at the City Post-office within a few days. A series of rules, in the main just, have been adopted to this end, which we give this morning. We trust that not a day will be lost in carrying out the arrangement, as there are many thousands of postage stamps in private hands in this City, which are at present almost useless. This is just so much withdrawn from the currency of the City. In many instances, too, sums in stamps, varying from one dollar to twenty, are held by poor persons and small traders, who cannot afford to retain them, and yet find difficulty in passing them, as many of them are grievously defaced.

The use of postage stamps as currency has gone out very rapidly within the past fortnight. They are now almost entirely superseded by the new Government currency and the shinplasters of towns, villages and corporations. We are glad that there is such a general aversion on the part of the public to private issues of shinplasters. There is no necessity for them whatever; they can never be made generally current, and a large proportion of them are so gotten up as to amount to a virtual swindle upon the public. One we saw the other day had the name of a prominent bank on its front, but underneath this was printed in small and almost illegible characters, the fact or legend that the bill would be redeemed by a certain two-penny grocer in Albany, *when five dollars worth* of the checks were presented at the bank, whose name, probably without authority, was printed thereupon. Such issues are fraudulent, and are designed with that end. The Government currency alone is now nearly equal to public necessities, and by the end of the year will probably be quite up to the demand. This is the best and most universal currency we are likely to have for a long time, and all other issues should be discouraged.

Silver has gone completely out of use, and the sight of a ten cent or five cent coin is now as rare in New-York as in Richmond. The rebel newspapers, some time ago, told of a public exhibition of a quarter of a dollar at the rebel Capital, and probably Barnum has by this time added one to his large and startling stock of ancient curiosities. It is said that a woman in this City recently got a silver quarter in change in a grocery, and she kissed it and shed tears. She will probably shed more tears when she has to part with it.

The Redemption of New-Orleans.

The Military Governor of the State of Louisiana appointed an election on Wednesday last for two members of Congress for New-Orleans. As the greater part of the inhabitants of the city have already taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, we have no doubt that the election was participated in by a majority of the voters, and that two earnest, unconditional Union men will soon take their seats in Congress as representatives of the first commercial city of the South. This election, coupled with the appointment of a Federal Judge and Marshal for the District, which, it is understood, will speedily be made, will practically complete the restoration of New-Orleans.

It has taken just seven months to accomplish this. It was on the first day of last May that Gen. Butler—"Picayune Butler," as they then styled him in their contempt—marched up with three regiments from the levee, to the music of a single fife and drum, amid crowds surging with stifled rage, to the vacant St. Charles Hotel, there to fix his headquarters as military commandant. There was not in all the rebel Confederacy so tough a spot to deal with. Its population was four times larger than that of any other Confederate city, and contained an even greater proportion of the desperate elements of Southern society. All of the better classes had been thoroughly infatuated with the idea that New-Orleans, as the great commercial emporium of a Confederacy resting on cotton and free trade, had a matchless destiny before it. Thus, interest and malignity peculiarly combined to make the treason of New-Orleans, to all appearance, implacable and incorrigible. Gen. Butler, undismayed by the solid front of deadliest hate before him, promptly set about his work of reconciliation. His manner of working was remarkable, and quickly attracted the attention of Europe as well as of our own country. It was such a mingling of severity with lenity, of sternness with good nature, of peremptoriness with patience, of method and consistency with a thorough adaptation to circumstances, that the world looked on with amazement, hardly knowing what to make of it.

"Put the worm on the hook tenderly as though you loved it," is the direction of that consummate old angler, Isaac Walton. Ben. Butler has impaled the secesh "varmint" of New-Orleans precisely so. On every occasion he has made it bend to the precise necessity in hand, and yet aside from that, he has always given it full play. His worst enemy could not justly charge him with any wanton persecution. His famous proclamation against the women who insulted and abused his soldiers, cured the evil on the instant, without a particle of real injury, though the outcry was frightful. His hanging of Mumford, for hauling down the flag, effectually made the flag feared and respected from that time on; and yet no man could call it oppression, in the face of the similar execution of the two National soldiers for plundering the enemies of that same flag. His requirement upon all adults, of both sexes, to register their loyalty or disloyalty, and either to take the oath of allegiance or present an inventory of their property, had the effect of compelling no less than seventy thousand to swear new fidelity to the Constitution, and the "registered enemies" of the Government have been put under proper surveillance. The policy, throughout, has been the most unflinching directness and thoroughness in doing everything needful, and a careful and complaisant avoidance of all things needless. The result has been that the great body of the New-Orleans Secessionists have quietly conformed to the necessities of the situation, as from day to day developed and imposed by Gen. Butler, until now they find themselves square up in line with Baltimore and St. Louis and New-York, and every other loyal city in the Union. The secession minority who still hold out are nerveless, powerless, hopeless.

The success of Gen. Butler in restoring New-Orleans to its old position in the Union, is proof positive of the groundlessness of the idea that the South, even though subdued, will never again coöperate with the North in the performance of its constitutional duties. It is impossible to conceive a reason why the result that has been so soon wrought out in New-Orleans should not also be reached in any other locality once brought into our military possession. No other place, in fact, can be named where the difficulties that would have to be overcome, are so manifold and grave. New-Orleans was the real *pièce de resistance*, the veritable crucial test, which has settled the matter beyond all rational doubt. The only concern hereafter need be, that the Government should, in every case, take care that the recovered cities and States are put under men of the right stamp, while the military rule continues. Gen. Butler has given a practical illustration of the way to do it; and it will henceforth devolve upon Government simply to select the men who have the discernment and the nerve to practice upon his model. Insure us men of the proper mold for all similar positions henceforth, and we may safely reckon that the complete rehabilitation of every part of rebeldom will follow closely upon the heels of our triumphant soldiers.

Louis Napoleon's Designs and Dangers.

According to the late news from Paris, a serious plot against the life of Louis Napoleon has been discovered. No less than one hundred and twenty persons, it is alleged, mostly Italians, had banded themselves together to take their stations along a new Boulevard about to be opened by the Emperor, and assail him with bombs, one after the other, as he passed, until he should certainly be slain. The story was narrated by our Paris correspondent yesterday, and is also given with entire positiveness in the Paris correspondence of the London *Star*, while a similar report in certain German States has created no little uneasiness among the bankers and stock operators. The plot, according to our Paris correspondent, was frustrated by its being revealed to the French Government by an American Captain. The opening of the Boulevard, for which the Emperor had made the grandest preparations, was postponed; the conspirators were placed under arrest, and the life of the Third Napoleon is once more, at least temporarily, safe. It is a matter of prime necessity with despots to keep from the people all knowledge of such affairs. Especially would this necessity be felt in France, where revolutions and conspiracies are consecrated, and the spirit of assassination exists as an inherited humor in the blood.

The truth of the story seems to be undisputed, and the circumstantiality of the details, and the respectable sources from which our information comes, renders it very probable. The like has happened in Paris before. The world has not forgotten Orsini, who attempted the Emperor's life some years back, and strewed the street with dead around the imperial carriage, which was itself shattered by the terrible torpedo. Orsini gave political reasons for his conduct, declaring that Louis Napoleon had proved false to Italy and to liberty, and deserved no longer to live. It was alleged that Orsini before his execution made a communication to the Emperor, warning him of continued danger, and assuring him that a league had been formed by Italians to take his life, though all of them should perish before the deed was consummated. The present attempt, our correspondent asserts, was also wholly of a political character, though he does not state specifically that it had relation to the Italian question.

Whether or not there was truth in the revelation of Orsini is not known. But it has always been believed that Orsini's attempt on the Emperor's life, and the dread of Italian vengeance, profoundly affected his policy, and drove him to the war upon Austria, in behalf of Italy. It is certain that his action in this direction greatly modified the Italian view of his character; and for some years, if not positively popular, he was at least held in respect by Italians.

Latterly, the sympathy between the parties has utterly died out. The Emperor still stands over Italy, but, it is felt, not as a friend, but as a jailor. He denies to Italy her national Capital. He abhors and persecutes Garibaldi as an enemy to the public peace. He keeps Italy sundered, irritated and uneasy, and ventures to say that he is following therein the "permanent and traditional interests of France." A more significant and alarming declaration could not have been made. All Italians will understand what this means—that Italy must serve the ambition of the Bonaparte. It is therefore easy to credit the present story, when we take the history of the Emperor and his recent action into account.

There are those who believe that it is not Italy alone that Louis Napoleon is playing false toward, but that the United States are doomed to experience his hostility, if his life be not prematurely terminated. It is believed by such that the Emperor has resolved to recognize the independence of the rebel States, on his own account, without regard to the refusal of England and Russia to coöperate with him; and that an alliance, offensive and defensive, is to be made with the Confederates, in view of the Emperor's designs in Mexico. It is held that the Emperor owes the Union a grudge for having received the Orleans Princes into its army, and that by helping the South to its independence he can get for France a monopoly of cotton, and thus bankrupt England, and destroy her power.

If so great a scheme as this latter is seriously entertained by Louis Napoleon, it does credit to the magnificence of his ideas, but will destroy, in a very short time, his reputation for sagacity. The man who should plant his heel on one nation (Italy,) seek to overthrow the liberties of another (Mexico,) try to destroy the commercial supremacy of a third (England,) and aim a blow at the life of a fourth (the United States,) all at the same time, and when his own power is a usurpation, which plants daggers in the dark about his path, would be a madman, whom the gods must soon destroy.

Barbarism—North and South.—Our readers know well that we have never justified the act of Gen. McNeil in Missouri, in shooting the ten guerrillas; and we are not at all surprised that that act should have excited a good deal of indignant comment on the other side of the water. But, when it comes to speaking of the South as "a brave and orderly people," and of our armies as "the hordes of a barbarous invader," we must insist that the experiment upon public credulity is somewhat extreme. We certainly do not concede that the South is any *less* barbarous than ourselves; and if this one act on the part of supporters of our cause proves that we are barbarians, a statement of the Richmond *Whig* as to the hanging of five prisoners taken by them, in retaliation for the death of one of their men in Kentucky, proves that they are equally so; that is, if the same rule is to be applied to both cases.

But we think one such act on either side is hardly sufficient proof to show that the whole people are *barbarians* either North or South. It would not be fair to judge a whole people from a single act of an irregular partizan leader, done under provocation and in hot blood, perhaps. If either party are to be stigmatized as barbarians, it should be either from a general survey of their whole course of action, or from individual acts done by distinguished leaders, or with full deliberation, by legislative bodies. And we point in this connection, to another letter in the Richmond *Whig*, from Columbia, S. C., which states that "Georgia has enacted by her Legislature that *every Yankee found within her borders after the 1st of January, shall, if caught, be hung*," and that Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, has recommended similar action, which would be adopted by the Legislature of that State now in session. And on this the editor of the *Whig* calls upon the people of Virginia "to organize for the same purpose," saying, "We should be prepared to meet the enemy everywhere, and to treat them, as Gov. Pickens recommends, as felons."

Here, then, we have this same course of action, which the secession Press everywhere has foamed about so in the case of Gen. McNiel, adopted by the Legislature of one of the Southern States and made a part of the law of the land; recommended by the Governor of another State for adoption by its Legislature, and urged upon the people of a third by a leading journal in her chief city—the rebel Capital. From such facts as these, the logical steps to the conclusion that the whole Southern people is barbarized, would seem to be few and direct.

But why should we go through the argument? We have known the terrible facts long ago. The universal testimony of refugees who have made their escape from the midst of the horrors with which the rebellion has filled that land as full as was Dante's "Inferno," and of those of our prisoners whom the dread fortune of war has plunged deep within its gloomy shades, have shown us, and all whose minds were not so filled with prejudice that no evidence would convince them, not even though one rose from the dead, that long indulgence in Slavery had planted seeds of barbarism which the fierce heats of rebellion and civil war had forced into rank and terrible growth. That the same effects should have been produced in some degree on both sides is not incredible. That in a rough border community where the poison of Slavery had also prevailed, there should have been one such instance as that of Gen. McNeil's on the the National side, we regret, but cannot be much surprised at. It will be a long time, however, before such things will be countenanced by us, much less adopted as a general course of action by the Government of any State.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

Arrangements for the Redemption of Postage Stamps.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

Under the direction of the Postmaster-General, the redemption of postage stamps will commence at the New-York Post-office within a few days, as soon as Postmaster Wakeman has perfected the necessary arrangements. The following rules, substantially, will be adopted and adhered to, in carrying out the instructions of the Department:

1. Parties presenting postage-stamps for redemption must do so on condition that such as may satisfactorily appear to have been used for prepaying postage are to be rejected and destroyed.

2. The stamps are to be separated by the owner, according to the different denominations, and upon these small parcels must be marked the amount of each parcel—and then the entire lot are to be placed in one envelope or wrapper, and the aggregate value claimed, indorsed thereon, together with the name and residence, or place of business, of the said owner or owners. But one deposit will be allowed by or from the same party, firm, or association. The parcels, as received, will be numbered regularly, and a check or receipt, with the corresponding number and name, will be given to the applicant.

3. Packages will be registered in the order of reception. The stamps inclosed will be carefully examined, and the value of the good ones noted upon the envelopes.

4. The progress of the work will be advertised by posting at the post-office, daily, the numbers ready for redemption.

5. Owners will then make application, and will receive their respective payments (on surrendering the receipts) in Government notes or postage currency.

6. Lots of stamps amounting to sums under five dollars, will be counted and redeemed on presentation, but they can be left on deposit if preferred.

7. Fresh stamps will not be redeemed, the redemption being confined exclusively to those which have been used and circulated as currecy.

8. The redemption of postage stamps will take place only at certain Post-offices designated therefor by the Postmaster-General, nor will they be redeemed, in any case whatever unless they shall have been presented at such Post-office within thirty days after the Postmaster thereof has given public notice of his readiness to redeem them.

The 6th rule above, particularly refers to the New-York Post-office, the arrangement at other offices, being left optional with the several Postmasters.

Some time will necessarily be required to examine with proper care the stamps presented for redemption, and it may also happen that further delay will occur at some post-offices from the necessity for awaiting the accumulation of funds. For such reasons the actual redemption cannot in all cases take place within the period of thirty days fixed for receiving applications; but Post-masters will redeem at the earliest day practicable.

The Steamers Mississippi and Merrimac.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The steamers *Mississippi* and *Merrimac*, from Newbern for Boston, anchored off Wood's Hole this afternoon, and were ordered to New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 6.

THEFT IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the Treasury Department by the theft of certificates, of $5,000 each, from Gen. Spinner's desk, of the amount of two and a half millions of dollars. Fortunately, the certificates were unsigned, and measures have been taken to prevent the engraving of any more of the same kind.

GEN. HOVEY'S EXPEDITION.

Up to a late hour to-night, the Government had received no official information in regard to the alleged dash of our forces under Gens. Hovey and Washburne, upon Grenada, Miss., and the capture of the town, but the statement is credited, and regarded as a brilliant exploit, and one of decided importance.

THE WEATHER.

The storm has ceased, and the weather is quite cold.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Several ladies from Fredericksburgh, who got away under flag of truce, arrived here yesterday, and report a pitiable condition of affairs in that city. Most of the families had left the place; some gone to Richmond, and others encamped five or six miles out of town, in the woods. The Union families thus situated were in a miserable state, without food, which their secession neighbors (who had plenty) refused to sell to them at any price, About a week since a notorious rebel, named Deacon Roy Jones, called upon Gen. Lee and proposed to him to have all Union women arrested and placed in confinement. Union women are also insulted by the rebel citizens, but treated courteously by the rebel soldiers. The name of the scoundrel who shot the Union soldier, at the time of the dash upon the town by Gen. Sigel's bodyguard, is James H. Bradley, a former inmate of the Old Capitol Prison here, released about the same time with the rebel, Mayor Slaughter, of Fredericksburgh. The soldier was killed by a shot fired from a window. Chas. W. Gore and John Myers (a German baker) also fired upon our troops.

Some of the Union families refuse to leave the place, and are living in the cellars of their houses.

GUARDING THE POTOMAC BRIDGES.

Since the assumption of command here by Gen. Martindale, an additional guard has been placed at Chain Bridge, none having before been stationed on this side the river. A few days since, a wagon which had just crossed, was seized on the Virginia side, and found to contain contraband goods, including several pairs of cavalry boots for the rebel troopers. Such incidents show the wisdom of Gen. Martindale's precautions, as well as the audacity with which our "Southern Brethren" impose upon our fraternal simplicity within sight of the Capitol.

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas has his headquarters still at Harrisburgh, where he is superintending the organization of the drafted militia of Pennsylvania, the War Department having, directly upon the draft being made, assumed the responsibility of gathering the men together and organizing them for the field. Three regiments have arrived here, and others are ready to follow. It is believed, however, that of the thirty-five thousand drafted by Gov. Curtin, not more than twenty thousand are now organized or in camps of rendezvous. In Luzerne County, for example, of sixteen hundred drafted only five hundred have reported. It is presumed that some arrangements will be made to secure the deserters, or at least as many of them as are still in the State: though as yet the Government has neglected to approve the nominations for Provost-Marshal made by the Governor. The importance of doing this must be perceived, as in some cases nearly fifty per cent. of the numbers drafted have already deserted.

THE FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT.

Allusions having been made in the columns of certain newspapers, to an investigation going on into the transactions of various Government contractors and officers in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and many subordinates of these officials having from time to time mysteriously disappeared from the public view, and suffered a contraction of their own range of vision by the interposition of prison walls, it may not be amiss to say that the examinations in question are being pushed with great vigor, and that frauds of the most astounding character have been and are daily being discovered, both on the part of contractors and officers.

EMIGRATION TO FLORIDA.

Action is still delayed by the Government on the question of emigration to Florida. Hon. Eli Thayer, long known to have been selected as Military Governor of that State, is still here, awaiting the consummation of the plans long since understood to be substantially determined. It is believed that the colonization of Florida by a white population from the North, prepared for self-defence against the enemies of the Government, will be a material aid to the military operations soon to be recommenced in the Department of the South.

LOYAL INDIAN BRIGADE.

Commissioner Dole, it is said, has written to the Secretary of War, requesting permission to have organized a brigade of loyal Indians, for service in the Indian Territory; the brigade to consist of two infantry and one cavalry regiment, and a battery of artillery. With this additional force, (there being already in the field three loyal Indian regiments,) the Commissioner thinks the Indian Territory can be cleared of rebels and restored to its former peaceful condition. His request will probably be granted.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Nov. 29, 1862.

Extract.

Special Orders, No. 369.—6. The following officers are hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of disability:

Surgeon J. B. Greely, First Rhode Island Cavalry, to date from Aug. 31, 1862.

Surgeon Albert A. Knowlton, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, to date from Nov. 15, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Colonel Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster, has awarded contracts for corn and oats to the following bidders:

Grover & Gardner, of Baltimore, for 100,000 bushels of corn, at 95 cents per bushel, and the same number of bushels of oats at 84 cents per bushel.

To John H. Oliphant, of this city, for 50,000 bushels of corn, at 97½ cents per bushel, and the same number of bushels of oats at 85 cents per bushel.

To M. Hunt, of Baltimore, for 50,000 bushels of corn at 98 cents per bushel.

ALMOST AN EMEUTE.

Some excitement was created at Sixth-street wharf on Friday morning, by symptoms of a disturbance between two of the Pennsylvania drafted regiments—One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth—and a squad of cavalry, under command of Capt. Church, of Gen. Casey's Staff, who had been ordered to embark the regiments on transports. The regimental officers having left their commands, the men were under no restraint, without provisions, and swarming about the neighborhood in search of something to eat. Capt. Church stationed his cavalry on the wharf, and drove officers and men aboard. The Colonel of one of the regiments evinced some disposition to resist this summary proceeding, but was soon quieted by Capt. Church, who threatened him with arrest if he did not restore order in his command.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

According to the last report to the Surgeon-General from the Medical Director, there are 12,414 sick and wounded soldiers in the different military hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. Within the last month, upward of two thousand men have been returned to their regiments from these hospitals.

HOSPITALS AT FALMOUTH.

Dr. Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, has determined not to establish hospitals at Falmouth for the present. This does not look as if the army intends to go into Winter quarters in that neighborhood.

COMMISSIONER DOLE IN BEHALF OF THE INDIAN CONVICTS.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs, Nov. 10, 1862.

Sir: My attention has been called to a statement in the newspapers, to the effect that some three hundred Sioux Indians have been tried by Court-martial and condemned to be hanged for murders committed during the late outbreak in Minnesota, and that the execution of the sentence only awaits the approval of the President.

I should have addressed you upon this subject sooner, but for the fact that the Assistant Secretary is now in that country upon business understood, among other things, to embrace the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of this outbreak.

I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to remain silent while measures of the character indicated in the statement above mentioned are being executed. I am fully aware that in the prosecution of their hostilities these Indians perpetrated most horrible and atrocious crimes, and were guilty of barbarities which shock every feeling of humanity, and are only known in Indian warfare. The whole country is justly incensed and exasperated by their conduct; but, notwithstanding this, it seems to me that an indiscriminate punishment of men who have laid down their arms and surrendered themselves as prisoners, partakes more of the character of revenge than the infliction of deserved punishment; that it is contrary to the spirit of the age and our character, as a great, magnanimous and Christian people. Nor would it, in my opinion, be attended with beneficial results. These people are a wild, barbarous and benighted race, and are, perhaps, more than any other people, under the influence of their chiefs, head men and prophets. A blow, then, which falls upon and punishes their leaders, by whom they have been instigated, and whose commands they almost superstitiously obey, will be recognized by them as falling upon the true authors of their crimes, as a just vindication of the majesty of our laws, and an exhibition of the magnanimity of our people. On the other hand, a punishment which falls alike upon those who instigated and led them on, and those who followed, through a blind and superstitious instinct of obedience, will beget a bitter feeling of revenge which, though it may be smothered, will never be extinguished.

No people were ever more justly exasperated than are those of Minnesota; nor did circumstances ever more nearly justify retaliation and vindictive measures. I am not surprised at the finding of the Court, and do not desire to be understood as contemning the course of the officers engaged in the Court-martial. I believe that under their oaths and the requirements of the Articles of War, they could not do otherwise; but their sentence may be modified by the President, and for the reasons above imperfectly and hastily set forth. I trust you will lay the subject before him, together with this letter, or a copy thereof, and, if possible, prevent the consummation of an act which I cannot believe would be otherwise than a stain upon our National character, and a source of future regret.

Very respectfully, your o'bt servant,

WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary Interior.

NOT PROMOTED.

The President refuses to send in again to the Senate the name of Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of First Pennsylvania Reserves, for Brigadier-General, which was passed over by them without confirmation at the last session.

CHURCHES RESTORED.

Grace Church and Ryland Chapel hospitals have been cleared of patients, and the churches restored to their congregations. It is thought that all the church edifices used for hospital purposes will be given up by the end of the ensuing week.

SICK SENT OFF.

Six hundred sick and wounded soldiers from the hospitals at Alexandria and Fairfax Seminary were sent to New-York on Thursday by transports.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 6.

A SLIGHT SURPRISE.

On Wednesday morning last, as the *Dragon*, under command of Capt. Wright, was on her way to Port Royal, her engine broke down and she was forced to remain some hours near Bowlus Rocks, about twenty-five miles up the river. A party of rebels, probably thinking that she was not armed, put off from the south side of the river in five or six boats, in which were about fifty persons observed, and made toward the *Dragon*, but before they had approached too near, Capt. Wright let fly a shell, which exploded in one of the boats, and they hastily turned and pushed for the shore. With a glass, the officer saw the men were dressed in various uniforms, and probably a guerrilla band. The *Dragon* was towed down by the *Satellite*, and this morning was brought to the Washington Navy-yard by the *Resolute*.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

When persons are employed by tobacconists or dealers in cigars, whether in some town or at a distance therefrom, to manufacture cigars, and for this purpose to receive tobacco from their employers to be made into cigars, which when finished, are returned to the employers, such persons may not be required to pay the value thereof, provided at the request of the assessor, they make out a list subscribed and sworn to, which list shall state the number of cigars so made during the month, and as near as may be, the value thereof, with the name and residence of the person to whom the cigars have been returned.

If the same employer to whom the cigars are returned resides or has his usual place of business in a district in which the list is made out, then the Assessor shall transmit it to the Assessor of the district where such employer resides, or has his usual place of business, to the end that the duties due thereon under the Excise law may be paid by the employer; but if the parties live in the same district the Assessor will assess the amount due on such lists to the employer.

The Commissioner has also decided that licensed bankers, as well as incorporated Banks, may draw and sell their own drafts on their surplus funds accumulated in the ordinary course of business in other places, without a broker's license, as their selling of such drafts is not dealing in exchanges relating to money within the meaning of law subject to the notification of the incorporated Banks, and licensed bankers must have the licenses of brokers if they do the business of a broker, as described in the law.

James L. McCulloch, of Elkton, Ind., has been appointed Collector in the First District of that State under the Excise law; also A. L. Green, of Covington, Ky., Assessor of the Fourth District of Kentucky.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has also decided that the provision of Section 77 of the Excise Law, providing for the taxation of yachts, is construed to apply only to vessels so known technically in the maritime language of this country, and to such of that class as are used for racing or purposes of pleasure.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut.-Commander John Waters, and Lieut. N. W. Thomas, have been ordered to the steam sloop, *Monongahela*; Lieut.-Commander E. K. Owen, has been detached from the *James Adger* and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron; Lieut.-Commander Thomas Patterson, and Lieut. Selim E. Woodworth have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

THE TAX LAW

The Committee of Ways and Means has prepared a bill authorizing all officers under the direct tax and Excise law to administer oaths.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

Testimony of Maj.-Gen. Pope.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

The testimony in the case of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter was commenced this morning at the Court-room, in Fourteenth-street, below Pennsylvania-avenue. The first witness admitted was Maj.-Gen. John Pope, who testified as follows:

Question—Will you state to the Court the position you occupy in the military service of the United States?

Answer.—I hold a commission of Brigadier-General in the Regular army and Major-General of Volunteers. On the 27th of August last I commanded the Army of Virginia, which, as originally constituted, consisted of the army corps of McDowell, Banks and Fremont. On the 27th of August it was reinforced by a portion of Gen. Burnside's command, of Gen. Heintzelman's corps, and of a part, on the morning of the 27th, of Gen. Porter's command. A portion of my command also consisted of the troops under Gen. Sturges, who had commenced to come to Warrenton Junction. I was myself, on the morning of the 27th, at Warrenton Junction. The field of the operations of the army at that time comprised the country between the Warrenton Turnpike and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

On the 27th I left Warrenton Junction, I think before midday, the precise hour I am not able to recollect, and moved east along the railroad, following the movement of Hooker's Division toward Manassas Junction; I think Porter's corps arrived between the hours of seven and ten o'clock on the morning of the 27th; he reported to me that he brought up Sykes' Division of regulars, numbering 4,500 men; as to their condition, I only saw them as I passed along, not sufficiently near to judge of their condition.

Question.—Did you or not, General, after you left Warrenton Junction, proceeding east along the road, issue an order to Maj.-Gen. Porter, and if so, what was its character in reference to the movement of his troops?

Answer—I issued an order to Gen. Porter, late in the afternoon of the 27th, directing him to move forward with his command, at 1 o'clock that night, to the position I then occupied at Kettle Run; that if Gen. Morrell, with his division, was not up to Warrenton Junction, when he received that order, to send back and hurry him up, but to come forward himself with the troops he had. I gave him some other directions concerning Gen. Banks' movements, the substance of which I remember very well.

The witness was here requested to examine the order in which he (Gen. Pope) requested Gen. Porter to hurry forward in all possible speed, and the following question was then propounded:

Will you state to the Court the reasons for the urgency of this order, "that it was necessary for him to be here by daylight?" &c.

Answer—Gen. Hooker's Division had had a severe fight along the railroad, commencing some four miles west of Bristow Station; he had succeeded in driving the division of Gen. Ewell back along the road, so that at dark Ewell's Division still confronted Hooker's Division along the banks of a small stream at Bristow Station; just at dark Gen. Hooker sent me word, as also did Gen. Heintzelman, that he (Gen. Hooker) was almost entirely out of ammunition, having but five rounds to a man left, and that if an action took place in the morning, he would be, in consequence, almost powerless to make any considerable defence.

As it was known that Jackson, with his own and the division of Hill, was at or near the vicinity of Manassas Junction, and near enough to advance to the support of Ewell, it was, of course, probable for him to ascertain the weakness of our forces, and to make an attack in the morning. It was for that purpose I was so anxious that Gen. Porter's corps should be present at daylight, at the earliest moment that the attack would be made.

Question—What distance would Gen. Porter have had to march to obey your order?

Answer—About nine miles; I directed him to move at 1 o'clock, in order to give his command as much time to remain in their beds as possible, I was satisfied that he would occupy three hours to bring his forces upon the ground; had expected him certainly by 4 o'clock; the road was in good condition everywhere: it was a good road on either side of the track; part of the way it was open; I am not sure it was so all the way.

Question—Did Gen. Porter obey this order?

Answer—He did not, Sir.

Question—What time on the 28th did he arrive at Bristow Station?

Answer—As the head of his column came to Bristow Station I took out my watch; it was twenty minutes past ten o'clock in the morning.

Question—Did he at that time, or any other time before his arrival, explain to you the cause why he did not obey the order?

Answer—He wrote me a note, which I received, I think, on the morning of the 28th; perhaps before daylight; I am not quite sure of the time; the note I have mislaid; the substance of it I remember, which I will state, if the Court desires me to do so.

Question—What was the character of the night?

Answer—The night was starlight, clear; I have many times made marches with a larger force than Gen. Porter had, during the night; there were some obstacles in the road, in the wagon trains, which were stretched along the roads, marching toward Manassas Junction, in the rear of Hooker's Division; in my judgment, not sufficient to have delayed to any considerable length of time the passage of infantry; but even had the roads been entirely blocked up, the railroad was clear, and along the track had passed the larger portion of Hooker's infantry; there was no obstruction to the advance of infantry.

It was the duty of Gen. Porter to have made an earnest effort to obey my order, as his superior officer.

Question—What order, if any, did you give to Gen. Porter on the 29th of August?

Answer—In answering that question it will perhaps be necessary for me to state, at least, partially, the condition of things on the afternoon of the 28th and during the night of the 29th of August; for the reason that the information from the front, upon which the dispositions of the army were made, varied at different periods of the day and night, and it was not until toward daylight in the morning that I became thoroughly satisfied of the position of the enemy and of the necessary movement of troops to be made in consequence.

The orders I gave to Gen. Porter on the 29th inst., as I remember them, were four; one of them dated in the night; I think that order required him, in consequence of the information we had received of the concentration of the enemy's forces beyond Centreville, to move upon Centreville; but about daylight in the morning I sent Gen. Porter an order to take his own army corps, which was then at Manassas Junction, and which, by my order, had been reinforced by the Brigade of Gen. Piatt, which had come up, under the command of Gen. Sturges, and Kings' Division of McDowell's corps, which had withdrawn to Manassas Junction or that vicinity during the night of the 28th, and to move forward in the direction of Gainesville.

An hour and a half later I received a note from Gen. McDowell requesting that King's division of his corps be not turned over to Gen. Porter, and that he be allowed to conduct it himself. The troops of Jackson had been withdrawn, I learned, towards Manassas Junction. I didn't desire to pursue Jackson beyond Gainesville on account of the shortness of the supply of rations for men and forage for horses. My order, therefore, to Gens. Porter and McDowell was, that they should pursue the route to Gainesville until they effected a junction with forces marching from Gainesville upon Centreville—forces under Heintzleman and Sigel; that when that junction was formed, as I expected it would have been, that the entire forces should hold it.

During the whole morning the forces under Sigel and Heintzelman had kept up skirmishing with the rear of Jackson's forces, they having finally retired in the direction of Gainesville. They were brought to a stand at a little town called Grovetown, I think, about eight from Centreville, perhaps five or six miles from Gainesville. When I rode on to the battle-field it was about noon, having been delayed at Centreville. I found that the troops had been sharply engaged. Gen. Sigel reported to me that he needed reinforcements in front, that his lines were weakened and that his troops required to be drawn from the action.

I told him, as I did Gen. Heintzelman, who was present on the ground, that I only wished him to maintain their position, as the corps of Gens. Porter and McDowell were then on the march from Manassas Junction toward the enemy's right flank; I desired them to maintain the positions then occupied, and to wait the arrivals mentioned.

At four o'clock, or some little after that time, perhaps half-past four, finding that neither McDowell nor Porter had made their appearance on the field, I sent an order to Gen. Porter, informing him of the condition of things generally upon the field, and stated that I desired him to push forward to attack the enemy in flank, and possibly in rear, without any delay. This order was sent to Porter at half-past four in the afternoon.

Finding that he did not comply with the order, and receiving a dispatch which he sent to Gens. McDowell and King, stating to them that he was about to fall, or he was falling, back to Manassas Junction, and that he did so because he saw clouds of dust, showing, in his judgment, the enemy was advancing upon the road he occupied, and stating that it appeared to him, from the firing, that our forces were retreating and the enemy advancing, he had determined to fall back to Manassas Junction, and recommended Gens. McDowell and King to send back their trains also.

I immediately sent a note to Gen. Porter, directing him upon the receipt of the order to march his whole command to the field of battle, and to report to me in person for orders. The march of Gen. Porter's command lay immediately toward the flank of the enemy, as could be seen from Centreville in the morning; he should have had at Manassas Junction the whole of his own corps, which numbered, as reported to me at Warrenton Junction, between 8,500 and 9,000 men; beside these there were some 3,500 other men. I understood him to have about 12,500 men at Manassas Junction.

The distance between Manassas Junction and the scene of the engagement was between five and six miles; I do not know whether Gen. Porter obeyed my order fully; how far he obeyed it I do not know; if he had obeyed it, it would have brought him up to the army before quarter past four o'clock; I arrived about noon on the battle-field; at half-past four o'clock nobody knew where Gen. Porter was. In regard to the second order, issued at half-past four P. M. on the 20th of August, directing Porter to engage the enemy, he did not obey, as my knowledge of the fact goes; I should have known it if he had attacked.

Finding, in the afternoon of the 29th, perhaps towards half-past five or six o'clock, about the time I hoped Gen. Porter would be in his position to assault the enemy on the flank, and when McDowell had arrived himself on the field of battle, I directed an attack to be made on the left of the enemy's lines, which was handsomely done by Heintzelman's and Reno's corps. The enemy was driven back in all directions, leaving a large part of the ground, with dead and wounded upon it, in our possession.

Had Gen. Porter fallen on the flank of the enemy, as it was hoped, any time before 8 o'clock that night, it was our firm conviction that we should have destroyed the army of Jackson. Gen. McDowell arrived on the battle-field, I think, about 5 o'clock, and immediately pushed forward his corps to the front. Gen. McDowell had fully as great a distance to march to reach the battle-field as Gen. Porter. Porter would have had to march less than five or six miles to obey my order.

He was there when the order was issued, at half-past four o'clock, two miles from Manassas Junction, toward the battle-field; Gen. Porter met me the next morning on the battle-field with a portion of his command; two brigades, however, were not present with him; they (Griffin's and Piatt's Brigades) were reported at Centreville; the latter brigade, when reaching Centreville, hearing a fight was going on in front, marched to the front during the afternoon and took part in the action.

The witness was here asked at what time after the order of the 27th he saw the accused?

Answer—I saw him about eight o'clock the next morning at Bristow Station, where I had passed the night; I do not think I had any conversation with him in reference to the obedience or disobedience of orders; I recollect he spoke to me of his march and the difficulty he had in getting the wagons out of the road; I had a conversation with Gen. Porter at Fairfax Court-House, in which I told him, as distinctly as I could tell him, that I was not satisfied with him.

I did so in consequence of a question Gen. Porter put to me, which he seemed to make a point of; he asked me whether I had any cause to be dissatisfied with the manner in which he discharged his duties; I replied I had cause to be dissatisfied, and mentioned several particulars.

Question—Do you recollect having a conversation with Col. Ruggles, after your official report of the battles, in relation to charges or implications against the accused, that you had no fault to find with him?

Answer—I do not; I think it was on Tuesday morning, the 2d of September, that I had a conversation with the accused at Fairfax Court-house; I think what led to the conversation was Gen. Porter's coming into the room, and bringing with him a telegraphic dispatch, or dispatch of some kind, from Gen. McClellan, in which Gen. McClellan urged Gen. Porter to support me in the operations of the army.

The exact character of that dispatch I do not know. (The dispatch was here shown to the witness.) I think that is the dispatch; the dispatch in substance is as follows:

War Department, Sept. 1, 1861—5:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter:

I ask of you for my sake, and that of the country, of the old Army of the Potomac, that you and all my friends will lend the fullest and most cordial coöperation to Gen. Pope in all the operations now going on.

The honor of our army now depends upon the cheerful coöperation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same things to all my friends in the army. It is the last request I have to make for our country's sake. You will give to Gen. Pope the same support you gave me. I am in the defences at Washington to render all assistance—to protect your retreat, should such be necessary.

(Signed.) GEO. B. M'CLELLAN.

The accused, I think, asked me why I supposed such a dispatch had been sent to him then. He seemed to apprehend or suspect that I had reported his conduct at Washington, making it necessary for such a dispatch to be sent. I told Gen. Porter that I had not reported him at the Department at Washington, and that as matters stood, I thought I should not take action in his case, although I felt bound to do so in the case of Gen. Griffin.

Question.—If, as you have stated, you were of the opinion that the Army of the Potomac had been defeated and in danger of still greater defeat, and the Capital of the country in danger of capture by the enemy, and you thought that these calamities might have been obviated if Gen. Porter had obeyed your order, why was it that you doubted, on the second of September, whether you would or would not take any action in his case?

This question was afterwards modified. The Court, however, decided that the question was irrelevant. Gen. Pope remarked that the question was a personal one and as such he did not intend to answer it. The Court was then cleared to decide upon the point. Upon assembling again, the question was decided to be irrelevant. Reverdy Johnson, on the part of Gen. Porter, filed objections to the decision of the Court, upon which the Court was again cleared, and finally adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862—10 P. M.

The Court-martial met again this morning, at 11 o'clock. The following question, which had been proposed by the accused the previous day, which was decided irrelevant by the Court, and to which objections were filed by the accused, and pending which the Court adjourned, was presented to the Court this morning.

Question—If, as you have stated, you were of the opinion that the Army of the Potomac had been defeated and in danger of still greater defeat, and the Capital of the country in danger of capture by the enemy, and you thought that these calamities might have been obviated if Gen. Porter had obeyed your order, why was it that you doubted, on the 2d of September, whether you would or would not take any action in his case?

The objections plead by the accused are as follows:

The witness, having, in his examination in chief, attributed the disasters of the army under his command in Virginia, in August last, to the failure of the accused to obey all or some of his orders; and having stated that he was of the opinion that such orders might have been obeyed; and it being, so far as the prosecution has gone, upon his evidence that such disobedience occurred that the prosecution has endeavored to be maintained, the accused is advised by his counsel that the question just ruled out by the Court, is not only relevant and legal, but most material, in order to show that the recollection of the witness in such examination in chief is not to be relied upon, and that he for the first time afterwards charged the alleged disobedience upon the accused, because it was the duty of the witness not only not to doubt whether he would take any action in relation to the matter, but to report the same as a grave offence on the part of the accused; and his determination or doubt, whether he would take such action, or make such report, are facts not only admissible, but material evidence that at the time to which the question relates he did not believe there had been any such disobedience on the part of the accused; and therefore respectfully request to have this protest entered upon the proceedings of the Court against the exclusion of the question referred to.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

Gen. Pope then made the following statement: I will say to the Court that, in consideration of the character of this protest which has been presented to the Court, and which seems to seek to place me in a false position, I will withdraw my objections to answering the question propounded by the accused, and will answer it fully. In answering it, however, the names of other parties in high position will be unnecessarily brought before the Court. I still say to the Court, however, that I am not before it *on trial*. Any question seeking to place me in a false position I must respectfully decline to answer, unless the Court insists upon it.

Reverdy Johnson, on the part of the accused, then stated that it was not the design of the accused to place the witness on trial, and that the questions propounded by him would only be upon such testimony given by the accused as was calculated to affect the character of the accused.

The Court was then cleared and, on reassembling, announced that it would permit the witness to answer the question of the accused.

Gen. Pope then testified as follows: I would state, then, that on the night of the 29th of August, when I found that Gen. Porter did not make his appearance upon the field, and when I had received the dispatch which he wrote to Gens. McDowell and King, stating that he was about to fall back to Manassas Junction, I determined to arrest him, and had commenced, I think, to dictate the order for that purpose.

I was advised, however, not to do so by several officers who were about me at that time, and changed the order into the one that appears in one of the specifications of these charges. I have endeavored, at the suggestion of the counsel of the accused, to remember, as far as possible, the conversation which took place between myself and Gen. Porter, in regard to the conversation at Fairfax Court-house.

I remember a portion of that conversation, which I did not recollect yesterday; I stated to Gen. Porter that I had received information from friends of mine in Washington that he (Gen. Porter) had written letters or sent dispatches to Gen. Burnside, dated before he had joined him, which criticised my conduct and my military capacity, and the campaign I was conducting, very severely, and exhibiting an exceedingly unkind spirit.

I asked Gen. Porter whether he did not consider it unfair to me, and unjust to have written such a letter before he had seen me, before he knew the orders upon which I was acting, before he knew the condition of the army, the dispositions of it, and of the army of the enemy—before, in fact, he knew anything about the plan of the campaign, so far as he was concerned? Whether he did not consider it unfair in him to have written such a letter, as he (Porter) was on the point of joining him.

He seemed surprised that his letter had become known, and stated to me it was a private letter to Gen. Burnside, which he had never intended to be divulged by him; that Gen. Kearny had expressed opinions opposite to his on the campaign, and that, therefore, both sides of the question would now be known. He expressed himself sorry that he had done so. After this remark, I said to him that his failure to come up with the troops I did not construe as an intention on his part to hold back to aid me.

I said to Gen. Porter that I did not propose to take any other action in the matter of his conduct previous to the campaign at Fairfax. I said so because I did not believe that Gen. Porter had deliberately held back his army corps from that battle. I am a frank and plain man. I was warned by several officers several days previous to the battle that Gen. Porter would fail me.

I am certain that Gen. Porter could not have believed that, when I said I would not take any action in his case, I did not intend to set forth the facts of the case, in my official report, of the charges against him, as well as the action of every other official under me: it was not until I came to Washington, on the 4th and 5th day of September, after the campaign, that I was informed by the President of the United States that he had seen several dispatches or letters from Gen. Porter to Gen. Burnside, dated a day or two previous to these battles, which occasioned him grave apprehension that Gen. Porter would fail to do his duty.

This opened my eyes to many matters which I failed to see before, and which I cannot yet believe.

Why I did not put these charges against Gen. Porter was because I did not believe his conduct was deliberate and on purpose. I thought his action the result of mistake or blunder.

I never intended to withhold from the knowledge of the Government the full facts in the case of every officer; I would again say to the Court I have answered this question in consequence of the manner in which the question of the accused was presented to the Court; have answered it with reluctance, and would, at the same time, say that this sort of questions are not relevant to the case, and must respectfully decline to answer them in the future, unless the Court insists upon it.

I was told that the accused would fail me; I think on the night of the 27th of August, by Gen. Roberts; on the night of the 28th of August, by Lieut.-Col. Smith; these are the only two officers I remember distinctly; I heard much upon the subject from many others.

I do not think that I informed the accused at Fairfax Court-house, before or after, that it had been my purpose to put him under arrest; I was advised not to put him under arrest by Gen. McDowell, for one; by Gen. Roberts, I think, for another; by Gen. Hooker for a third, and I think by Gen. Heintzelman.

Question.—Did you at any time, and when, receive from the accused that paper? The paper handed to the witness was a copy of a dispatch sent by Gen. Porter to Gen. McClellan in answer to the one sent the former, Sept. 2. It reads as follows:

Fairfax Court-house, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.—Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan: You may rest assured that all your friends as well as every lover of his country will give to Gen. Pope their cordial coöperation and constant support in the execution of all orders. Our killed, wounded and enfeebled troops attest their devoted duty. (Signed.)

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

Gen. Pope: I am not sure that I received this dispatch; I think I did not; I think Gen. Porter said something to me about it asking permission of me to send a telegraphic dispatch; I think in reply to the dispatch of Gen. McClellan's; I said to him that I had, many days previously, received positive orders from Gen. Halleck to allow no dispatches of any description to pass over the telegraph line, except official dispatches signed by himself.

I do not think I stated to him that I was fearful that he would not coöperate with me, but I gave him a letter which had been intercepted at the War Office, in which he said that he did not or would not coöperate with me.

At Centreville, on the 31st of August (it may perhaps have been on the 1st of September, I am inclined to think it was on the 31st of August) I sent for the commanders of Army Corps, and desired them not to gather, but as they came in to inform me of the condition of their commands, and to give me their opinions as to the best course to be pursued; that is all the conversation I had with them that I know of. Gen. Porter was one of the officers of the Board.

I do not now remember whether Gen. Porter gave his opinion or no. During the course of these proceedings I received a dispatch from the General-in-Chief in Washington, which gave me such directions as rendered any further expression of opinion unnecessary. I received this dispatch, I think, about midday. I passed over the road on the 27th ult.—the road which Gen. Porter afterwards came—between twelve o'clock at noon and six in the afternoon; it was then in good order.

All the stragglers and a considerable portion of the command of Hooker's Corps were marching along the railway track, and on both sides of the road, which was on either side of the railroad track; I got to Bristow Station about five o'clock, but I did not ride directly to the field; I had a large cavalry escort and twelve or fifteen wagons; these latter arrived at the station a little after dark.

I only know from the report of my Aid-de-Camp, that he delivered the order of the 27th inst., at fifteen minutes after nine o'clock; the moon was not shining, I am quite sure; I do not know that it was drizzling between 11 and 12 o'clock that night; I laid on the open field with an overcoat only.

Banks was not at Warrenton Junction when I left; I had no report that he had arrived.

Question—In your postscript to the order of the 27th you say, "If Banks is not at the Junction, give instructions that the trains be run back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regiment with a section of artillery with them;" are you to be understood as saying that it was not your purpose to have that part of the order carried out until the accused marched with his force?

Answer—Yes, Sir; as I have previously stated, I had no doubt his infantry could have moved so as to be present by daylight in the morning; it might be possible that his artillery might have been delayed longer; I considered it his duty, at all events, to make the effort.

Question—Did you authorize Gen. Porter in that order, or at any other time, to make the march included in the order with his infantry, leaving his artillery behind?

Answer—I am not aware that the order was altered or countermanded in any manner whatever; I received at least one message, probably more—I am inclined to think two—from Gen. Porter, requesting me to have my end of the road cleared, so that he could move as fast as possible, and I sent officers back for this purpose; I did not then know the accused was on his march in obedience to the orders on the 27th; from a note that I received from him, I understood that he would not march until daylight in the morning.

That note, I received, I think, toward morning. As I said before, I sent back several officers to clear the road to expedite Porter's march. They returned and reported that Gen. Porter was coming along very slowly; that he was pushing wagons out of the road. I do not know at what time the accused received the order of the 29th at Centreville; I sent it, I think, between eight and nine o'clock.

Question—Did you know when you issued the order of the 29th of August, that the accused was then examining the one which that order states had been given him an hour and a half before that order of the 27th?

Answer—I did not know it; as Dr. Abbott had come from Gen. Porter, as I understood, to know if I had any order for him.

I related to the doctor that I had sent Gen. Porter orders an hour and a half ago, and repeated that statement in the joint order which I sent back to Gens. Porter and McDowell, by, I think, the doctor himself; I have an indistinct remembrance of receiving a note from Gen. Porter, by the hands of Dr. Abbott; that note I will find, if I can.

Question—Try to recollect if that note gave you information of the position of Ricketts' and King's command, and that Sigel and Reynolds' were retiring, and that the accused got that information from McDowell, and as he had received nothing but a verbal order to move on to Gainesville, requested that you would send him a written order?

Answer—I now recollect that he did request me to send him a written order, which I did by Dr. Abbott, having an hour and a half previously, however, sent him a written order to the same effect. The order of the 29th of August was sent to Gen. Porter in consequence of this request; also because I had received a note about the same time from Gen. McDowell. I think the note I received from the latter is what occasioned me to write this order to Gen. Porter.

This order was written after I had seen Dr. Abbott. It was not the purpose of the joint order of the 29th of August to place the entire command under Gen. McDowell. Gen. McDowell was the superior officer. If, when his own brigade and that of Porter were joined, Gen. McDowell chose to assume command, then he had the right to do so.

I intended Gen. Porter to march upon the track road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville. It would not have brought him to Grovetown. The object of the movement of our troops was to bring them in such position that they could always assail the enemy at any point between where he was then on the Warrenton Turnpike and Gainesville.

The Warrenton Turnpike, upon which the enemy was retreating, and the road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville, came together at Gainesville. In marching from Manassas Junction to Gainesville, you are all the time approaching the Warrenton Turnpike.

The Court was here adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. As the Court sits with open doors, quite a concourse of spectators is present at the Court-martial daily. Great interest is exhibited here in the trial.

THE OPERA.

Mr. Ullman's Engagements of Ristori and Titiens—Why They Don't Come.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So many different reasons have been assigned for the non-arrival, this season, of Mme. Ristori and Mlle. Titiens, that I appeal to your kindness for space to define my position with regard to these celebrities.

Certain artists occupy a rank in the art-world so exceptionally high, and their professional income in Europe is so large, that no American manager can possibly engage them at a fixed salary, as he may artists of ordinary talent. The only way to induce them to come to this country is to give them an estimate of the probable financial results of the enterprise, to allow them a large proportion of the receipts, and to insure them a minimum of profits. In this way I succeeded in bringing to this country Mme. Sontag, Piccolomini and Mr. Thalberg. A similar arrangement existed, too, between Mr. Barnum and Jenny Lind.

Contracts on this basis were signed by me with Mme. Ristori in June, 1861, and with Mlle. Titiens also last May. The stipulated cash advances and securities for the fulfillment of my part of these agreements have been regularly furnished by me through the banking-house of Messrs. August Belmont & Co., under the supervision of the Italian Consul-General. Besides, all arrangements were completed with Mr. E. Cunard for their passages to this country by the *Scotia* and the *Persia*, when the disturbed state of the country, and the high premium on gold and exchange, made it obligatory on me, at the earnest request of Mme. Ristori and Mlle. Titiens, to transfer my contracts with them until a more propitious state of things in this country. The annexed documents are ample evidence of this fact:

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRACT BETWEEN MADAME RISTORI AND MR. ULLMAN.

L'etat de la guerre dans les Etats Unis rendant très perilleuse l'execution du present contrat il a été convenu de commun accord ce qui suit:

1. Le did contrat est transporté avec toutes ses clauses et conditions y compris les changements qui y ont été opportés à Bruxelles le 30 Mars, 1862, à l'année prochaine, 1863.

2. Les deux parties déclarent de nouveau de confirmer e. respecter le dit contrat dans tous les autres articles et dans toute sa force et valeur.

Cesena 30 Aout, 1862.

Approuvée l'ecriture,
MAURO CORTICELLI.
Approuvée l'ecriture,
B. ULLMAN.

Tules Buti, Temoin.

Approuvée en ce qui me concerne,
ADELAIDE RISTORI,
Marquise del Grillo.

J'autorise ma femme à la dite signature,
GUILIANO CAPRANICA,
Marquis del Grillo.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRACT BETWEEN MLLE TITIENS AND MR. ULLMAN.

In view of the present disturbed state of the United States, it has been mutually agreed upon between the undersigned, that should B. Ullman, on his arrival in New-York, find that the political and financial circumstances of the country be likely to interfere with the expected success of their joint enterprise, he has the right to transfer the carrying out of the contract signed between them in London the 10th of May, 1862 or 1863, or any other year that may be mutually agreed upon.

THERESE TITIENS
B. ULLMAN.

Gloucester, Sept. 10, 1862.

I trust that I have now disposed of one rumor—namely, that I have had no contracts either with Madame Ristori or with Mlle. Titiens, and of another, also, that I did not, or could not, furnish the requisite securities. To those who insinuate that I showed a want of courage in not carrying out my contracts for this season, I would say, that although I had the legal right to enforce them, I could not betray the confidence placed in me by subjecting these two ladies, and with them about forty artists comprising their *suites*, to the risks of an enterprise carried on under unfavorable circumstances, when, by remaining in Europe for the present, they could there realize about half a million of francs each, without half the labor and fatigue which they necessarily would have to undergo in this country.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

B. ULLMAN.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Disaster to the Ship Chapin.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The ship *Chapin*, from Boston for San Francisco, November 24, has put back here leaky. She had to throw part of her cargo overboard.

The Schooner Eben Herbert a Total Loss.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The schooner *Eben Herbert*, from Jersey City for Boston, is ashore at Scituate. She is a total loss; crew saved.

The Schooner J. K. Barker.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The schooner *J. K. Barker*, ashore at Toddy Rocks, has got off.

Heavy Knit All Wool

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Boots and Shoes for Boys and Girls.—CANTRELL is prepared to supply his young customers with the neatest styles of "feet covering" of every description, and at the very lowest prices. Parents will find it to their interest to select Boots and Shoes for their children from his excellent stock. His store is No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

DIED.

Auten.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, Emilie, only daughter of Abraham R. and Sarah G. Auten, aged 5 years, 7 months and 4 days.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning's papers.

Brush.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, Ann Maria Titus, wife of Jesse Brush.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 28 1st-place.

Conklin.—In the Union Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., James L. Conklin, Company P, Seventy-second Regiment Penn. Vols., the only son of Peleg C. Conklin, in the 27th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Williamsburgh, L. I., Methodist Church, corner of Cook and Bushwick-av., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

Dickinson.—On Friday morning, Dec. 5, after a painful illness, Capt. Jeremiah J. Dickinson, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Marine Society and Alpha Chapter O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 Sullivan-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Francis.—On Friday evening, Dec. 5, of membranous croup, Jennie Brower, daughter of Mary Francis and the late H. S. Francis, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary A. Brower, No. 201 West 11th-st., on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Furman.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 6, Samuel Furman.

Due notice will be given of funeral.

Grandin.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 5, 1862, Philip Grandin, aged 70 years and 8 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner of Harrison, South Brooklyn, on Monday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Kelly.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 5, at her residence, No. 70 Pineapple-st., Catharine, wife of David Kelly, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st.

Morton.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 6, of scarlet fever, at the residence of his uncle, Levi P. Morton, Daniel Oliver, son of the late Daniel O. Morton, of Toledo, Ohio.

Notice of funeral Monday morning.

Valentine.—On Friday, Dec. 5, Dr. James T. Valentine, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Morrison, No. 320 West 35th-st., at 1½ o'clock this day.

Williamson.—On Saturday morning, Dec 6, Stephen Hyde Williamson, eldest son of John and Adelaide Williamson, aged 6 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 95 Laurens-st., on Monday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH BIBLES,
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS,
CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c.
(Standard and authorized editions.)

A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of

WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS,

of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style.

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture.

SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD!

1,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
30,000 Children's Books, at your price.
10,000 Magnificent Annuals, &c., at any price.
100,000 Books suitable for Libraries—make an offer.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 579.—Dec. 6, 1862.

22, 27, 35, 19, 34, 11, 16, 47, 8, 31, 68, 46.

Kentucky, Class 580—Dec. 6, 1862.

25, 41, 70, 72, 14, 20, 1, 77, 65, 47, 9, 53, 32, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS, NEW STYLES.

SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS EACH,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.

NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.

N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

Headquarters 174th Regiment N. Y. S. V.,
No. 46 Howard-st., New-York, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—THIS REGIMENT, IN COMPLIANCE with orders from the Commanding General, will embark from Riker's Island on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Mounted officers will send their horses to ship *Wiendemiere*, Ford's Stores, Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry, with bridle or watering halter—each horse must have a tag attached, with name and regiment of the officer to whom he belongs.

T. W. PARMELE, Colonel Commanding.

New-York, Dec. 6., 1862.

THE INTEREST OF G. B. FARNUM IN our Firm, ceases from this date. Also, he is no longer in our employment.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO., No. 135 Front-st.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 6, 1862.

$6,000 U.S. 6s,'81,R.ex-in. 99¾	200 Reading R.......s30 74¾
55,000 U.S. 6s. '81, Cou..104	300 do.......... 74⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. 92½	200 Hud. River R...s30 73¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes..........103¾	200 do..........b30 74
13,500 do..........103½	50 do.......... 73⅞
27,000 U.S. 6s. 1 yr. Certf. 97½	50 do..........s60 73½
3,000 U. S. D. Notes...127	250 Harlem Railroad.. 21
2,500 do..........126¾	50 do..........s30 21
6,000 Ill. CanalReg.Bs. 100	600 do.......... 21¼
1,000 Ill. C. Bonds, '77. 105	300 do.......... 21⅜
2,000 Ind. St. 6s, W.L. 97	400 do.......... 21½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 54	200 Harlem R. Pref..... 50½
5,000 do..........b60 54¾	10 do.......... 50
5,000 do.......... 53½	200 do.......... 50⅝
2,000 Virginia St. 6s... 60½	200 do.......... 50¾
2,000 do.......... 61	10 Mich. Cen. Railroad. 90
5,000 N. C. St. 6s...... 69	200 do..........b30 89¾
1,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 51¼	400 do.......... 89½
9,000 do.......... 51½	200 do.......... 89⅝
1,000 Ill. War Loan....103	200 do..........s10 89½
4,000 Erie 4th M. B....101	100 do..........s60 89½
6,000 Hud. R. 3d M....101½	800 M. So.& N.Ind.R... 38½
1,000 B., N.Y.&E.1st m. 94½	150 do.......... 38⅝
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. B...109	100 do..........s10 38½
600 A.&T.H. Inc. Bs. 58	50 do..........s60 38½
500 Chi. & N. W. Ast Bonds.......... 61	50 do..........b10 38⅝
5,000 Hannibal & St.J.b 55	50 do..........s10 38⅝
20,000 Tol.& W. 2d Mge. 80	50 do..........b30 38¾
1,000 Gal.& Chi. 1st.ex.110	10 Pitts., Ft. W.& C.R. 51
1,000 P.,F.W.& C.2d m. 91½	50 do..........s30 50
4,000 do.......... 91	250 M. So. & N. I. G. S.. 82½
7,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.. 97	400 do..........s10 82⅜
85,000 American Gold..130½	100 do..........s10 82½
10,000 do.......s10.130½	500 Ill, Central R. S.s10 77¾
15,000 do..........130⅝	300 do.......... 77¾
10,000 do..........130¾	350 do..........b30 78
20,000 do.......s30.130¾	100 do..........b20 78
6,000 do.......b30.130¾	150 do..........b10 78
30 Manhattan Bank...130	400 do.......... 77⅞
9 Am. Ex. Bank..... 97	100 do..........s30 77¾
11 Market Bank.......100	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.s30 42½
15 Commonwealth Bk. 88	200 do.......... 42¾
12 Penn. Coal Co......113	100 do..........b60 42¾
354 do..........115	500 do.......... 42½
50 Pac. Mail S.Co......121	200 do..........b30 42½
50 do.......s30.120½	200 do.......... 42¼
50 do..........120½	400 do..........s30 42
350 do..........120¼	200 Gal. & Chi. R....s60 80½
100 do.......s15 120	400 do..........s10 80½
215 do..........120	100 do..........b60 80¾
50 do.......s10.120¼	800 do.......... 80½
50 do.......b10.120⅜	100 do..........c 80⅝
690 N. Y. Cen. R.......101¾	100 do..........s30 80¾
100 do.......s10.101¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R...... 67½
100 do..........102	200 do..........b10 67¾
500 Erie R. Pref........ 92	600 do.......... 67¼
200 do.......... 91⅞	250 do.......... 67½
450 do..........b30 92	500 do.......... 67
250 Erie Railway....... 60¾	50 Chic. & R. I. R..... 80
300 do.......... 61	100 do.......... 79½
200 do..........s30 61	50 do.......... 79½
400 do.......... 61⅛	100 do..........b30 79¼
850 do.......... 61⅛	150 do..........s10 79
50 do..........b30 61⅜	300 do.......... 79
50 do..........b30 61¼	50 Chic. B. & Q. R.b60 87
300 do.......... 61⅜	50 do.......... 86¾
	100 Tol., Wab. & West. Prf 76

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 6s,'81,Cou.104	400 Erie Railway....... 61¼
5,000 U. S. 5s. '74, Cou. 92	100 Mich. Cen. R....... 90
13,000 do.......... 92¼	100 do..........s10 89¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97¼	50 do.......... 89¾
10,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes..........103⅝	600 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. 82¾
	100 do..........s10 82⅝
4,000 Ill. War Loan....103	100 M. S. & N. I. R.... 38¾
4,000 N. Y. Central 6s..108	100 do.......... 38⅞
3,000 Alt. & T.H. 1st m. 97	100 do..........s10 38⅞
20,000 Mich. S. 2d m.... 92¾	100 do.......... 39
15,000 Clev.&Tol.s.f. bd 103½	400 Ill. Cent. R. S...... 78¼
32,500 Amer. Gold......131¾	50 do.......... 78⅛
20,000 do..........131⅞	200 do..........s10 78
5,000 do.......s30.131⅝	250 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 42
10 Pac. M. S. Co......120½	200 do..........s30 42
200 do..........121	300 do..........s30 41¾
100 Penn. Coal Co......116	300 do..........s30 41⅞
10 N. Y. Cen. R.......102½	100 Gal. & Chic. R...s30 80⅝
100 do..........102⅜	100 do..........s30 80½
50 do..........102¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R..... 67¾
150 Erie Railway Pref. 92¾	500 do.......... 67⅞
50 do..........s30 92½	100 do..........s10 67¾
400 do.......... 92⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R..s30 79½
200 do..........b60 93¼	100 do..........b10 79⅝
150 Hudson River R.... 74	200 do.......... 79¾
100 do..........s30 73¾	200 do.......... 79⅞

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

$95,000 American Gold.130½	50 Mich. Central R..s3 89¾
100,000 do..........130⅝	100 do..........b3 89⅞
20,600 U. S. Dem. N's..127¼	100 do..........s3 89⅞
50 Pac. Mail St. Co....120½	400 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 82⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R..b30.102¼	50 do..........s3 82⅝
50 do..........102	200 Clev. & Pitts. R..... 41⅞
950 Erie Railway....... 61⅛	700 do.......... 41¾
100 do..........s3 61⅛	400 Galena & C. R..... 80½
200 Harlem Railroad... 21⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R..... 67¼
300 Mich. So.......... 38½	100 Chic. & R. I. R..s30 79

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

$27,000 Amer'n Gold...131¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R..s30 39
153,000 do..........131⅞	300 do.......... 39⅛
67,000 U. S. Dem. N's..127⅞	150 do.......... 39¼
35,000 do..........128	200 do.......... 39¼
117 Pac. Mail S. Co.....121	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 82¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.......102¼	100 do.......... 82⅞
100 do.......s3.102¼	100 do.......... 82⅞
250 do..........102¼	250 do.......... 83
50 do..........102⅜	200 do.......... 78
500 Erie Railway....... 61⅜	500 Clev. & Tol. R..... 67¾
100 Mich. Cen. R....... 89¾	1000 do.......... 68
50 do..........s10 89¾	650 Chi. & R. I. R....s3 79⅜

SATURDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, which was depressed yesterday afternoon by the construction placed upon the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, was disposed to still lower figures for Gold and some of the speculative Railways early in the morning. Heavy sales of Gold Coin were made before the First Board at 130½ ₱ cent., and followed up at the Board, and sales of Erie were pressed as low as 60¾@⅞ ₱ cent. The 7.30 ₱ cent. Railway Bonds were temporarily forced on sale as low as 103⅜ ₱ cent. But a little later in the day the temper of the general market changed and the recovery continued at and after the Second Board, prices finally closing about as follows, compared with Friday afternoon.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104	Missouris	52½	52½
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	103¾	103⅝	Tennessees	54	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	128¾	128	Harlem	21⅛	21¼
American Gold	131⅛	131⅞	Illinois Central	77¾	78⅛
N. Y. Central	102⅛	102½	Toledo	67½	67⅞
Erie Common	61⅛	61⅝	Pittsburgh	42⅝	42
Erie Preferred.	91⅞	92⅞	Rock Island	79½	79¾
Hudson	73¾	74	Galena	80⅞	80⅜
Mich. Central	89¾	89⅞	Pacific	121½	121
Mich. Southern	38⅞	39⅛	Panama	160	160
Mich. Guarant'd.	82½	83	Harlem Pref	50	50¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New York..........106	Seventh Ward..........132
Manhattan..........129	Metropolitan..........104
Merchants'..........102	Peoples'.......... 90
Union..........103	St. Nicholas.......... 91
Phenix..........104½	Commonwealth.......... 88
Tradesmens'..........100	Park..........117
Fulton..........110	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are rather lower than on Friday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........106	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75......109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub......108	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts.. 97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64......105¾	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.... 78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......115	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex. 85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76..115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 88½
Erie seconds, '79......116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass. 60
Erie thirds, '83......106	Chi. & N. W seconds... 31
Erie fourths, '80......100⅞	Han. & St. Jo. firsts... 54
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77... 94	Del., Lack. & W. firsts.110
Hudson firsts, '69......116	Tol. & Wab. firsts...... 97
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85.112½	Tol. & Wab. seconds... 80
Hudson thirds, '75......101½	M. & P. Du Chien firsts.104
Harlem seconds, '64....102	Gal. & Chic. firsts......110
Harlem thirds, '68...... 93	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ext.110
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct., '69-'72.110½	Gal. & Chi. seconds....109
Mich. Cen. n.f., 8 ₱ c. '82.113	Chi. & R. I. firsts......109
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts'...115	Cleve. & Tol. s. f......103¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds 92	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.105
N. Ind. Goshen line.....101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds.. 90¾
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.102½	

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,649,620 54, including for Customs, $142,000; payments, $2,222,643 98; balance, $9,309,038 11.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 17,827 bbls. Flour, 1,004 bbls. and 448 bags Corn Meal, 217,084 bushels Wheat, 97,440 bushels Corn, 7,795 bushels Barley, 6,380 bushels Oats, 2,509 pkgs. Provisions, and 843 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls. at $8 25 for Pots and $8 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 525 bbls., including 340 bbls. Pots and 185 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The *Commercial Bulletin* of Boston, says: "There is yet no abatement in the demand for all seasonable descriptions of boots and shoes, and orders are still ahead of the supply. Staple goods are especially firm, with a scarcity corresponding to the short supply of mechanical labor. In some of the more desirable grades there has, during the last two months, been an advance of some 30 ₱ cent. The tax on material and manufacture is justly complained of as being exceedingly burdensome, and we are glad to perceive that a movement has been made in Congress to reduce the impost on hemlock leather. Western dealers have been in the market for the last three weeks, taking all they could get of goods adapted to their trade, and have left a large amount of orders besides, which for the present lie over. On the other hand, it is anticipated that the call for army work, and the heavier kinds of double-soled men's and boys' boots, will shortly be less pressing, that prices for these have reached the top notch, and that when the orders now on hand are filled, there will be no need of a further supply. Hence manufacturers are operating cautiously, and some are already turning their attention to the production of goods for the Spring trade."

COTTON—Is less active to-day, at 67c.@67½c. for Middling, ₱ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day at drooping prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 11,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 85; poor to choice extra State at $5 95@$6 30, chiefly at $6 @$6 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 70@$5 85; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 05@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$5 75	@$5 85
Extra State..........	5 95	@ 6 30
Superfine Western..........	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 05	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 75	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	6 90	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee..........	6 40	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri...	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales 800 bbls., at $6 65@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 12½ @$3 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, at slightly reduced prices. Sales since our last, 84,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 48@$1 56; Amber Western at $1 44@$1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 39@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 34@$1 36; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 19@$1 26; Amber State at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn favors buyers. Sales, since our last, 102,000 bush., 74c.@75c., closing 74c., for shipping Mixed Western; 69c.@73c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 61c.@68c. for unsound; 77c. for Yellow Western, and 85c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 4,500 bushels. Oats continue in good demand, including Canada at 65½c.@67c.; Western at 66c.@ 67½c., and State at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Barley is rather heavy, at $1 35@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Sales 5,400 bushels. Sales 1,200 bushels Malt, at $1 65 ₱ bushel.

The following statement shows the receipts of Flour and Grain, by Lake, at Oswego, for the month of November, in the years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls....	15,444	9,208	13,235	37,417
Wheat, bush..	1,529,183	2,067,867	2,400,756	1,975,361
Corn, bush....	126,869	460,216	605,791	823,815
Oats, bush.....	94,549	58,199	6,218	16,783
Barley, bush...	261,669	262,941	238,345	165,486
Rye, bush.....	38,825	63,459	108,043	13,545
Peas, bush....	60,727	58,969	72,448	111,731
Totals, Grain..	2,111,822	2,971,351	3,431,601	3,106,721
And, from opening of navigation to Nov. 30:				
Flour, bbls....	61,273	121,185	117,087	229,280
Wheat, bush...	4,704,161	9,449,461	9,809,495	10,436,600
Corn, bush....	785,846	4,966,952	5,508,799	4,400,651
Oats, bush.....	250,464	384,416	115,256	148,434
Barley, bush..	775,907	1,319,707	1,164,350	940,633
Rye, bush.....	118,384	242,340	367,304	127,765
Peas, bush....	123,753	97,072	149,303	200,170
Totals, Grain..	6,758,515	16,459,948	17,114,507	16,254,253

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 65c. @85c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet, to-day, at previous prices. New Crop, 17c.@25c., according to quality, ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts have been light, and sales fair, during the past week. The principal movements, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "DRY HIDES.—In the market for this description there has been but little alteration, there continuing a fair active demand, principally from the trade and out-of-town buyers. The most important transactions have been in California, of which about 20,000 were taken by the trade, part at 28c. cash, a comparatively high figure. In prices generally we have no change to report, importers remaining firm in their views, while buyers continue to pay present rates with reluctance. *Wet Salted Hides*—The market for Domestic Slaughters is active and firm under an animated demand for consumption. Prices are unchanged, though holders generally are unwilling sellers at current rates. The stock of Foreign is about exhausted, while of other descriptions the supply is very limited. *Upper Leather Stock* continues in active request, while operations are greatly restricted by the meagre supply. *Calcutta Hides*—The market for both Cow and Buffalo remain inactive, owing to the entire absence of stock in first hands. The stock in Boston is only moderate, and is firmly held above the views of buyers. Week's receipts have been 21,472 hides. Sales have been 44,000 hides, including 3,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., 28c., cash, usual selection; 18,500 dry California, 22@23 ℔s., part 28c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 dry salted California, 30 ℔s., 20½c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 dry Matamoras, 22@23 ℔s., 23c.@24c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 3,500 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 250 dry Savanilla, 25 ℔s., on private terms; 325 dry African, 10 ℔s., on private terms; 900 dry salted California, 55 ℔s., 13½c., cash; 870 dry salted Rio Grande, 50 ℔s., 13¼c., cash; 4,100 City Slaughters, 70@75 ℔s., 10c.@10½c., cash; 7,000 Country and Western Slaughters, 50@60 ℔s., 10¼c.@11c., cash; 2,100 Washington Slaughters, 75 ℔s., 10½c., cash. The stock on hand of ox and cow hides is 171,200 (same time last year 267,300—year before, 157,520.)

IRON—The movements in Philadelphia, during the week, the *North American* sums up thus: "There is not much doing in Pig Metal, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers, and there is very little offering for future delivery; 6,000@7,000 tons Anthracite, on the spot, and for Spring delivery, have been disposed of, mostly within the range of $30@$32, cash and 4 months, for Nos. 1 and 2, including 700 tons hard No. 2 at $29@$30, and 500 tons No. 3 at $28, the latter cash. Manufactured Iron continues active and firm, and the mills generally are well supplied with orders."

LEATHER—The week's business Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—As most of the larger Eastern manufacturers and dealers are now well supplied, the demand has 'fallen off' considerably. Prices, however, are well maintained, and the stock of desirable Leather in our warehouses continues much reduced. An auction sale of 20,000 sides is announced for Thursday next. *Oak Sole*—The inquiry continues active for all descriptions, at very firm figures. The receipts were fair, and the stock on hand is only nominal. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 49,000 sides."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,100 bbls., at $13 25@$13 37½ for Mess, here; $15 for do., deliverable at the option of the seller, next June and July; and $11 50@$11 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams and 3⅞c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in limited demand at 7¼c. @9c. ₱ ℔.; sales 200 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9⅞c., ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet, at former rates. Sales, since our last, 260 bbls., at $13 50 @$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in good demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese inquired for, at 9c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Dec. 3, says: "The weather has been cool, with light frosts, and some rain, and on the whole quite favorable for pork packing. Hogs have arrived freely, and met, on the whole with a demand about equal to the receipts until Monday and yesterday, when a decline of fully 20c.@25c. was established. The houses packing on foreign account have bought freely, and with little or no intermission, and boxed meats for the English market are being shipped largely, but the aggregate shipments are largely behind those of last year at this date. The average weight of the hogs which have been brought in the past week, is better than it has been previously, and is a full one, though not as great as it was last year; but it must be remembered that hogs last year were unusually large and fat, and the weight far above the usual average. There are continued complaints regarding the yield of lard, and in many cases it is stated that it will fall off one-third, as compared with last year, but the hogs now arriving are yielding more lard than those which were first brought in. The course of the market during the week was as follows: Wednesday the demand continued good and the weather favorable, and prices were unchanged, the range being $4 25 to $4 60. Thursday, being Thanksgiving day, business was partially suspended and the Exchange and Banking offices closed, but the pork packers operated and there was a good demand at very full prices, $4 25@$4 60 being the range. Friday, the market opened brisk, and prices were a shade in favor of sellers. Saturday, the market opened buoyant, drovers asking an advance of 10c. for heavy hogs, which checked business somewhat, and there was not so much done. No advance was established, however, and the market closed rather heavy. Monday, the market opened heavy, and most of the leading packers withdrew, being supplied for one or two days. This made drovers more anxious to sell, and a partial decline was established, of 10c.@15c. ₱ cental; good averages selling at $4 30@ $4 50. Yesterday the market opened heavy again, and prices further declined 10c., and a dull and heavy feeling. It was known that prices have declined in New-York, and this, with the large receipts, depressed the market, and it closed flat, at $4@$4 40. The receipts of hogs by the different channels during the week and the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:

Total for the week..........	74,462
Previously reported..........	156,205
Total this season..........	230,667
Same time last season..........	109,016
Same time in 1860..........	153,338
Same time in 1859..........	143,006
Same time in 1858..........	231,142
Same time in 1857..........	137,810
Same time in 1856..........	183,373
Same time in 1855..........	203,582
Same time in 1854..........	134,738

The total receipts from Kentucky up to this date are within 5,000 head of the whole number received from that State last season, which was up to the usual average receipts from that State. The market for the hog product has not changed much. Old mess pork has been in fair speculative demand at $10 75 for first-class City brands. Country brands sold at $10 to $10 50, according to quality, but at the rate for City, the demand exceeded the offering. No new mess offering, nor do we know of any demand for it. Probably not over 1,000 bbls. have been packed in this city so far the present season. Lard has fluctuated slightly, but the demand has been good, and in part speculative, owing to the falling off in the yield, and the market closed firm at 8½c., at which rate 1,200 tierces sold yesterday. There were sales of keg at 9c. Green meats sold to a fair extent at 3½c.@3¾c. for Shoulders, 5c.@5½c., for Rib and Clear Sides, and 5¼c.@5½c., for heavy and light Hams. The demand for light has been active, but for Shoulders but moderate. Nothing doing in old Bulk Meats, though there is a large stock still on hand, chiefly Sides. Heavy sales of Bacon were made to the Government. Head and gut Lard may be quoted at 8c., but the demand is not active. Grease ranges from 6¼c.@7¼c., for brown and white."

SEEDS—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 6,000 bushels Clover, at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Sales, during the week, 60 bales California Moose and Deer, a small lot of Mexican do., 72 bales West India Goat, 40 bales Payta do., and 13 bales Matamoras do., on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, 260 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 10c.@11c., and 110 boxes Havana, part at 10¼c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 100,000 ℔s., at 10⅜c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 39c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were heavier, today, including for Liverpool, by an American vessel, 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel; and by foreign vessels, 130 bbls. Pork, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 750 boxes Bacon, at 30s.@35s.; and 3,000 gallons Oil, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, by foreign vessels, 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 50 bbls. Oil at 37s. 6d., and 40 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, by foreign vessels, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 11d. ₱ bushel, and 100 boxes Bacon at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Belfast, a Br. bark, with Grain, at 10¼d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Br. bark, with Grain, at 10½d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, by a foreign vessel, 5,000 bushels Rye, in ship's bags, at 12d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Br. brig, 180 tons, to Cork and a market, Wheat at 12d.; a Mecklenburg bark to Galway, Wheat, 11d.; a Prussian ship, 504 tons, to a direct port in Ireland, 28,000 Grain, 11d. ₱ 60 ℔s.; a bark, 359 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $45, and heavy do., $51; a brig, 151 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; a British brig, 150 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $2,160; one, 170 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $2,200; one, 185 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back, $2,000; one, 124 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,700; a schooner, 125 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,100; a brig, 190 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3; a bark, 395 tons, to Havana, $3,500; a schooner, 181 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,610; one, 2,500 bbls., to Bermuda, 50c.; two Prussian barks to Lisbon, Grain, in shipper's bags; a bark, 595 tons, to Marseilles; a ship, 750 tons, to Cette, Staves; a Russian brig, 320 tons, to Malaga, Staves; a ship, 1,099 tons, hence from Boston to Hong Kong, Ice; 1,001 tons, hence to Shanghai; a brig, 249 tons, from Sicily to New-York; one, 230 tons, to Porto Rico and back; a brig, 362 tons, to Matanzas and back, on private terms.

Bleeding the Insurance Companies

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the September number of the *National Quarterly Review*, may be found a most malicious and injurious article of some length, purporting to be a review of some recent publications, and entitled "Quackery of Insurance Companies." The writer endeavors to conceal the evident malice with which his article overflows, by uttering some truisms, which he would gladly avoid acknowledging were they not among the recognized truths of the world, so much do they militate against all that he says afterward, but which he would not dare to contradict. He acknowledges that "none capable of reasoning can deny that insurance companies have done much good; but have they not," he goes on to say, "done as much or *more* harm?" He says, too, "the principle of insurance is fair and just, and in practice it has saved thousands from ruin and misery. It is only the abuse of it that does mischief, and this is all that we desire to speak against. In short, we have as much faith in legitimate insurance, in its effect on trade and commerce, as we have in medical skill in its effect on human health and longevity; but we hold that quackery is as bad in one case as in the other. We believe that no city in the world, of equal population, can muster so large a number of ordinary quacks as New-York, but they are far outnumbered by the insurance quacks."

The writer goes on to attack the system of insurance by "writing smart" against the officers of these various institutions, of whom he says "at least half the functionaries have graduated in various other kinds of business, for which it seems their talents are not suitable," charging them, with one single specified exception, as business quacks and impostors; making a labored pun elaborated and enforced by frequent repetitions upon the equivalent phrase of *assurance*; and uniting the separate and dissimilar life and property insurance business into a jumbled argument, where some latent feeling of the writer seems to usurp the place of reason or fact.

The only show of reason in the article is to be found in that portion referring to "the companies recently formed for the purpose of securing exemption from drafting for the timid who are willing to pay," which is a false statement of the case, and is indicative of the general tenor of the article—as these companies were intended not to secure exemptions, but to provide substitutes for the feeble and those whose family claims did not authorize their risking their lives, when equally good physical material could be bought. These companies may be subject to the charge of being engaged in an unpatriotic business, and this admits of an argument into which we will not now enter; but their aim is simply a pecuniary one. The writer has seized upon these new companies because they are temporarily under a stigma, and cites them merely for buncombe.

We look in vain for a show of argument throughout this article for any statement of "damaging facts" in any way injuriously affecting the beneficent offices of insurance. It is well recognized that the equalization of the misfortunes to which all are incident, to prevent their crushing the individual by the weight being divided among many, is one of the great benefits which the civilized effects of Christianity has effected, notwithstanding the parade of learning which our astute writer has adduced—more for the purpose of a covert attack on APPLETON'S *New American Encyclopedia*, than for any other purpose—to prove the prevalence of insurance among the ancient Romans A. D. 45.

What, then, is the object of the article? We cannot say. Is it spite against an individual? The writer devotes a long paragraph to a personal attack against an Insurance President of a Broadway Company, which is libelous. Is it for revenge or to threaten? The concluding paragraph reads thus: "There is not a remark we have made in the above sketch, but we could illustrate by facts which could not be denied; but we forbear to do so for the present, not wishing to mention names of high functionaries, though they be of the quack genus. We prefer to hope that the abuses alluded to will effect their cure before long, although the sanitary process may be aided by such hints as we have given. At all events, we *first try the salve*; should this fail, we shall not hesitate at the proper time to *use the lancet*!"

At last the fact is confessed—*he means to bleed the insurance companies*. The writer says: "We have now before us a list of one hundred and eighty insurance companies, all in New-York. We think it is within the truth to say that of the companies represented by these, not more than twenty are doing a *legitimate and honest* business." * * * "Even BARNUM does not advertise so extensively as the companies alluded to; nor do his advertisements cost him half so much in proportion." These two quotations were some way apart in the article, but we write them and append a fact. This magazine (*National Quarterly Review*, edited by EDWARD J. SEARS, A. M.,) is supported by fifty pages of advertisements, and yet, although "insurance companies advertise so extensively," there is not a line of advertisement to be seen of any form of insurance company! *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!* All the assurance of the review (we beg pardon) is to be found in the "cheek" which is seen in this article.

Send a sop, then, to this Cerberus, who will bleed you with such a dull lancet, hang you up, and quarter you in his Quarterly, ye high functionaries of one hundred and eighty insurance companies! He is now "trying *the gentle salve*." Will it draw?

A Curious Prize Case.

IS PERSONAL PROPERTY CAPTURED ON LAND BY THE UNITED STATES FORCES CONFISCABLE?

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 3.

United States vs. *Cotton, Resin, &c.*—A most interesting and novel prize question was presented in this case—one that has never before been raised in any Admiralty Court of the United States sitting as a Prize Court. The property libeled was captured on the sounds on the North Carolina coast, and on land at the capture of Newbern, by the naval forces of the United States, under command of Commodore ROWAN. The cotton had been used in the construction of the rebel fortifications at that place, and in defence of the town. The resin, tar, turpentine, &c., were found collected in Newbern after the place had been occupied by the military and naval forces. It was libeled by the Government as lawful prize of war. A portion of the naval stores, resin, &c., was claimed by a person professing loyalty to the United States. No claim was made to the rest of the property. Application was made by the United States District-Attorney for its condemnation as lawful prize, and Messrs. HENRY and MEREDITH were assigned by the Court to represent the interest of absent parties who might be owners.

J. HUBLEY ASHTON, Esq., Assistant United States District-Attorney, opened the argument for the United States. The questions raised in the case were: 1st. Whether the Prize Court had jurisdiction to entertain a libel against personal property captured on land by the naval forces of the United States after the capture of the town in the hostile occupation of the enemy? 2d. Whether, if the Court has jurisdiction, such property is confiscable?

On these points the decisions of the English Courts on the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty were cited, showing that that Court may condemn prize property of an enemy taken on land after the reduction or capitulation of the place, where the property is found in hostile occupation. On the question of the confiscability, the point presented was whether, after the capture of a place in one of the seceded States, the forces of the United States have the right to take the property of one of the citizens of the place found on the land. It was shown that no case had occurred in foreign wars where personal property taken *flagrante bello* by the enemy had been restored, and it was contended that the same rule of confiscation applied to captures in a civil as in a foreign war.

Mr. MEREDITH argued that the inquiry of the Court should be directed to the question of whether the claimant here was a loyal citizen of North Carolina at the time of the capture, and if it was demonstrated that the capture of a loyal citizen, though captured in a hostile place, could not be condemned, then it was the duty of the Court to refrain from condemnation until the loyalty of the absent parties could be ascertained.

Messrs. SAMUEL DICKSON and JOHN C. BULLITT, who appeared for the claimant, took ground against the jurisdiction of the Court in cases of capture of personal property on land, and denied the right of condemnation, citing the modern usages and laws of nations as adopted by civilized nations.

United States District-Attorney GEORGE A. COFFEY contended that the Court could not enter into the inquiry of whether the naval forces were right in making the seizure; that they were the judges of the necessity of the capture, and the question was whether property thus taken could be confiscated.

The Court condemned the cotton, but reserved its decision as to the rest of the property libeled.

Gen. Silas Casey.

From the National Republican.

The eminent success with which this distinguished officer has managed the military affairs intrusted to his care ought not to be lost sight of by the Administration or the people. Under his superintendence, and by his skillful management, the hundreds of thousands of troops that have been forwarded to the Capital have been organized, equipped, disciplined and drilled; the raw regiments, fresh from the workshop and the farm, have been marshaled into veteran battalions, many of whose deeds on the field now form a part of the nation's history. The thorough knowledge of the wants of the troops, acquired by a long military experience; the speedy adaptation of methodical arrangement, and its energetic execution, displaying administrative talent of the highest order, have exhibited to the country the formation in a few short months of a well-appointed, drilled and disciplined army, able to contest the palm with the splendid armies that the labor of years has produced in Continental Europe.

It is worthy of remark, too, that in accomplishing all this, on the part of Gen. CASEY, no mistake has occurred, no blunder been committed; no complaint from any quarter has been heard; no mutiny or disaffection among the troops, or disapprobation on the part of the Government. Of a verity can it be said of Gen. CASEY, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

As a tactician, his superiority is everywhere acknowledged. His published treatise on infantry tactics has, ever since its publication, been a text book for the army, and was, on the 11th day of August last, adopted by the War Department, and published for distribution among the troops. Of his services in the field, during the Peninsular campaign, his companions in arms and the history of that struggle will testify, most abundantly, to his gallantry and skill. With this little division, of less than six thousand, at Seven Pines, he manfully stood up against thirty-five thousand Confederate troops, and saved the Army of the Potomac from destruction. When such men as Gen. CASEY are placed in positions that their learning, experience, skill, and patriotism, manly carriage, and elevated character, entitle them to, factitious opposition to an honest and patriotic Administration would be disarmed, and the true friends of the Union become confident of a speedy and glorious termination of the war.

—A well-dressed man entered the banking-house of Seitz & Co., in Detroit, a few evenings since, made a few inquiries and walked out. As he closed the door behind him, he slipped a stick through the handle of the door in such a way that it could not be opened from the inside, and then deliberately kicked out a pane of glass in the window, and gathering up all the money within his reach, amounting, it is supposed, to nearly $500, decamped and successfully eluded pursuit.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphans and Destitute Children in the City of New-York, commonly called the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of Engine Company number Fifty, for permission to use steamer.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a message from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting communication from Major Gibson, requesting an appropriation for the purpose of furnishing a big gun, with carriage and caisson for artillery practice, &c.

Which was received, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from J. Underhill to attend the launching of an iron steamer, built by him for the United States Government, on Saturday, sixth instant, at half-past nine A. M., at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from George Francis Train, to attend the continuation of his "Conversations with the People," before going to Richmond, December five, at the Cooper Institute, at eight o'clock.

Which was accepted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that permission be given to G. Stebbins to put down specimens of his new iron pavement in Nassau-street, under the direction of the Croton Board, but at the expense of said Stebbins, except such portions as are already laid with Belgian or iron pavement.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourns it adjourn to meet on Saturday, the sixth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the pier foot of Harrison-street widened ten feet on the north side, also extend said pier to exterior line.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That the salary of the Inspector of Street Vaults and Areas be and is hereby increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to date from the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the proprietor of the Tontine Dining Saloon be and is hereby empowered to remove the frame from "gas-lamp" on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-street, and place instead thereof a colored light of larger dimensions at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefited, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem River, the same not to extend beyond the exterior line, and the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. George W. Boone, for the sum of three hundred dollars, for services to the Special Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for opening One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River, according to law.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Patterson for the sum of two thousand two hundred and three dollars and fifty cents, for painting, frescoing, and decorating the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

(In Board of Aldermen, July tenth, lost, for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Holzer, President of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds for the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell—12.

On motion of Aldermen Boole, the Board adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1862, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

PETITION.

By Councilman Barney—

Petition of William Leslie, to be remunerated for loss of horse.

In connection therewith, Councilman Barney offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Leslie, for the sum of one hundred dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse, and the damages consequent thereto.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Trotter—

Petition of property-owners to have sunken lots in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, filled.

In connection therewith Councilman Trotter offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the vacant lots located near the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Referred to Committee on Public Health.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Healey—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause sidewalk on the north side of Gouverneur-street, from Madison-street to one hundred feet east, to be flagged.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Sexton for the sum of seventy-five dollars, in full, for fitting up election polls in the Fourth Ward for the December election, the same to be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and they are hereby tendered to Andrew J. Garvey, Esq., for the handsome plaster in paris cast of the Coat of Arms of this City presented to this Board.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Henry, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Charles C. Pinckney, President of the Board of Councilmen, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for their services as Commissioners of Health for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to Jonathan Laurence to lay pipes in the district laying between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets and Third and Sixth avenues, from which, in connection with an elevated reservoir, the houses in this district may be supplied with an extra head of water.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Markets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby required and directed to carry out and complete the purchase of the premises described in the offer of James B. Taylor, bearing date November three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, addressed to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the uses and purposes of a market for the Corporation of said City, and that, upon the execution and delivery to him of a good and sufficient deed of the same, properly executed by all parties who appear on record to be owners of said premises, or any part thereof, by title derived from or through Joseph B. Varnum, named in said offer, and free from incumbrances, except as in said offer stated, the said Comptroller is hereby directed to pay said Taylor, or the representatives of the owners of said property, the sum of five hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, in the manner hereinafter provided, the Corporation also assuming the payment of the principal and interest of the mortgage given and executed to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty by said Joseph B. Varnum, for a portion of the purchase money of said premises, and also all taxes and assessments upon or affecting said premises.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed, in payment of said purchase money, and on the receipt of said conveyance to execute and deliver to said James B. Taylor, or the representatives of the owners of said property, the corporate bonds of the City, to the amount of said purchase money in sums of not less than one thousand dollars each, the principal of which shall be payable in not exceeding ten years from the date of the delivery of said conveyance, and to bear interest from the same date, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

Resolved, That the faith of the said, The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall be deemed to be, and the same hereby is irrevocably pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds as shall be issued pursuant to the foregoing resolution, as the same shall respectively become due and payable.

Which was laid over.

In connection therewith, Councilman Healey offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the offer of James B. Taylor, bearing date the third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, for the sale to the Corporation of the City of New-York, of all that block of land bounded northerly by Twelfth-street, easterly by West-street and Tenth-avenue, southerly by Gansevoort-street, and westerly by the Thirteenth-avenue and the North River, together with all the water-rights, privileges and immunities (as the same were conveyed to Joseph B. Varnum by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by deed bearing date December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two) be, and the same is hereby, in all respects, accepted for the use and purposes of a market, and the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty hereby agree to pay for said premises the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, together with the value of filling in and making said land at thirty-one and one quarter cents per cubic yard for one million three hundred and eighty-seven thousand cubic yards, making in all the sum of five hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, which sum shall be paid in one of the modes designated in said offer, on receiving the deed of said premises pursuant to said offer.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Edward Simpson, to have money paid in error refunded.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in reference to such petition to the Comptroller with power, be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the proprietor of the Fountain Dining Saloon be empowered to remove the frame from the gas lamp on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-street, and place instead thereof a colored light of larger dimensions, at his own expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Patterson, for the sum of two thousand two hundred and three dollars and fifty cents, for painting, frescoing, and decorating the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Holger, President of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied in aiding the funds of the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Jeremiah Underhill to attend the launch of an iron-clad vessel of war, from the shipyard at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, on Saturday at half-past nine o'clock A. M.

Which was accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on National Affairs (from Board of Aldermen) with resolution that the Common Council gratefully accept the offer made by the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to present gratuitously to the City, a piece of ground in Calvary Cemetery, to be used for the interment of such Catholic soldiers as may die in this City, during the war, and that the Comptroller be directed, in behalf of the City, to receive the tender so generously made by causing the necessary conveyance to be properly executed.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonathan Trotter, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property following, for regulating Eleventh-avenue from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth streets, viz.:

Map number thirty, block number two hundred and thirty-two, Ward number thirty-three, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—J. Bambrick.

Map number one hundred and fifty-nine, block number one hundred and eighty-six, Ward number two, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John Hofgood.

Map number twenty-seven, block number two hundred and thirty-two, Ward number thirty, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Ellis Barlow.

Map number thirty-one, block number two hundred and thirty-two, Ward number thirty-four, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—Peter Smith.

Map number one hundred and fifty-six, block number one hundred and eighty-six, Ward number sixty-four, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map number one hundred and fifty-five, block number one hundred and eighty-six, Ward number sixty-three, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John F. Flaacke.

Map number thirty-two, block number two hundred and fifty-two, Ward number thirty-five, ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents—John H. Cornell.

Confirmed July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate amount.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the northwesterly corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, extending from the school-house in Fifty-first-street to the church building on Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street; on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; also, south of Fifty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; and on Fifty-second-street, north side, between Third and Lexington avenues, except those already done, be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the house now jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company Number Ten and Engine Company Number Forty-five, be altered for the use of Engine Company Number Forty-five, said house having been set apart for the use of said Company, and the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Engine Company Number Eighteen, to be within the following boundaries—Sixth and Eighth avenues and Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen with resolution that Theodosius F. Secor and his assigns be authorized to construct and maintain a pier extending into the East River in continuation of Twelfth-street, from the foot of Twelfth-street, to the pier, line established by law, so as to include the old pier now standing on said premises, said pier, when constructed, not to be less than forty feet in width, and the use of said pier when constructed, is granted to said Secor, his legal representatives and assigns, together with the right to collect wharfage thereupon, until the same shall be taken by the City in pursuance of the following provision: Provided, always, and this grant is on the express condition that when the solid filling on each side of said pier shall be extended out to the bulkhead line established by law, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, may enter upon and take possession of said pier and hold the same to their own use, on first paying to said Secor the then value of said pier, to be fixed by appraisers, &c.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Aldermen Ross, Babcock, Trotter—3.

Preamble, with resolutions, that a Committee of five from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Major-General Franz Sigel, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

(In Board of Councilmen, October twenty-three, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Ross moved to amend such resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "eight hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "five hundred dollars."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Miller, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Healy moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of "eight hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "two hundred and fifty dollars."

Councilman Stevenson moved that such motion be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

And the motion to strike out "eight hundred dollars," and insert in lieu thereof "two hundred and fifty dollars,"

Was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Desmond, Jones, Lent, The President—5.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Councilman Pinckney moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Jones, Lent, The President, Babcock—5.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Councilman Hogan moved the previous question, on the adoption of the resolution.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the main question should now be put.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Lent, The President—7.

And the resolution was then lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder—6.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the above vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller, be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James J. Turner, Christian F. Woodruff, Simeon Meyers, E. W. Taylor, Gustavus A. Valentine and Wm. Hinchman, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as clerks to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; also, in favor of H. N. Parker and T. P. Smith, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as messengers, &c., to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies or any other appropriate account.

(In Board of Aldermen, December four, amended by adding thereto, after the words "for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two," the words following, viz.:

"Also, in favor of Jas. M. Sweeny, John B. Towle, Owen Cavanaugh, Wm. H. Moloney, Jas. A. Early, John F. Culligan, Jas. Dunphy, Geo. Letterman, Thos. J. Carleton and Henry Snyder, each, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered as clerks and messengers to the several Committees of the Board of Councilmen, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.")

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, foreman of Hose Company No. 31, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(In Board of Councilmen Oct. 10, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Webster moved that the same be amended by striking out the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted as amended by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babock, Trotter—8.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen relative to Harbor Defences, with a resolution and ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for increasing and strengthening the defences of the harbor of the City of New-York."

Recommitted to Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Gross moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking a paper from the table.

Which was carried.

He then moved to take from the table the resolution creating the *Staats Zeitung* a full corporation paper with authority to publish all matter required to be published by the Common Council, its Committees, or heads of Departments, etc., with veto of his Honor the Mayor.

Councilman Gross moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, be concurred in.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—6.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Markets, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for plans for building a market, to occupy the ground belonging to the Corporation of this City, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East River, and transmit the same to the Common Council for their adoption.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lot in Twenty-ninth-street, one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the Third-avenue, south side of said street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, Oct. 10, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Repper, Webster—3.

Petition of Wm. Coulter, to be refunded seventy dollars for extra inspection fees in the building of Thirty-three Engine house, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Coulter for seventy dollars, being the amount deducted from said Coulter for thirty-five days' extra inspection, in his contract for repairs and alterations to house of number Thirty-three Engine, the delay being caused by other parties, and that the Comptroller place the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Trotter—5.

Councilman Pinckney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis, for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, being amount paid by him for excess of inspection fees for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, and charge the amount to account of City contingencies.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered, and laid over by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Webster, Miller, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, The President, Babcock, Trotter—10.

Resolution of Board of Alderman, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to publish in the papers employed by the Corporation, in connection with the notice for the charter election, the ordinances defining the election boundaries and poling places, and such other information as in his judgment may seem proper for the information of voters.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourned.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, eighth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA:

Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Africa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND REPS FROM AUCTION,
Will be offered this week at prices much below the cost of importation.

BLACK SILKS, 25 per cent. under market prices.

PLAID ALL WOOL AND SILK FACE OTTOMANS,
One yard wide,
At 75 cents, $1, and $1 25.
Worth $1 10, $1 50, and $1 75.

EXTRAORDINARY.
48 CTS. PER YARD.
FIGURED OTTOMANS, ONE YARD WIDE,
Really worth $1.

AMAZONE CLOTH—a new article for Mourning Dresses.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING GOODS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, from $2 75, four yards wide.

LACES, 75,000 DOLLARS.
REAL CHANTILLY, BLACK GUIPURE, Application de Bruxelles, Flowering, Edging and Insertion.
The Stock of an Importer and our own Lace Stock to be sold before the end of this season.
NEW REDUCTION, previous to the Holidays.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

AT KINZEY'S

EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Needle Work Collars, 6c., 12c.
Needle Work Collars, 18c., 25c.
Needle Work Collars, 31c., 37c.
Needle Work Collars, 59c., 63c.
Needle Work Collars, 75c., 88c.
Needle Work Sets, 75c., 88c.
Needle Work Sets, $1 and $1 25.
Needle Work Sets, $1 50 to $3.
A Fine Assortment of REAL LACE COLLARS, from 25c. to $3.
5,000 yards Needle Work, 3c. to 10c.
HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' ALL LINEN, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
LADIES' FINE GRASS LINEN, 18c.
3,000 RICH LACE, 25c. to $1.
NEEDLE WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. up to $2 50.
Flowers for Decorations. Cheap FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, 2c. up.
RIBBONS, CLOSING OUT, FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12c., 16c., 18c., 25c.
RIBBONS, VELVET EDGES, 25c.
TRIMMING VELVETS, 3c., 6c., 8c., 9c., 12c.
BONNET VELVETS, 31c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c., $1.
LOT OF SILK TISSUES FOR EVENING DRESSES, 12c.
Lot of Plain and Fancy PINK SILKS, for dresses, 30c. yard.
BONNET DEPARTMENT.
FELT BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.
LADIES' FINE DRAB BONNETS, 75c.
LADIES' FINE BLACK BONNETS, 75c.
5,000 BONNETS and BLOOMERS, opening from the MANUFACTURERS, CLOSING OUT, 12c., 25c., 38c., 50c., 63c.
FINE FELT BLOOMERS, 25c.
FINE FELT VELVET BOUND, 38c., 50c., 63c.
FINE DRAB FELTS, VELVET BOUND, 63c., 75c.
SILK PLUSH BLOOMERS, $1 00.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
GENTS' KIDS, PLAIN AND STITCHED BACKS, best quality, 88c.
LADIES' BEST KIDS, Plain and Stitched Backs. 75c.
Lot of Spotted KIDS, 25c.
BUCK, CLOTH, MERINO, SILK, BERLIN AND WOOL GLOVES IN EVERY VARIETY.
WOOLEN HOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY,
Best gold-eyed Needles, 4c. paper.
Best Pins, 14 rows, 4c.
FINE ALPACA TRIMMING BRAIDS, 2c. per yard.
Worsted skirt Braids, 3c.
SPOOL COTTONS, 6c. per dozen
1,000 dozen 1c. per spool.
6,000 dozen 200 yards SPOOL COTTONS 4c.
LOT OF GENUINE ORR'S AND MACNAUGHT'S.
OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS, Over 1500 lots of goods of every style.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
PARIAN MARBLE, BISQUE, CHINA and ALABASTER, IN FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.
China Tea Sets, 12c. up.
Fancy Boxes, 3c. up.
2,500 varieties in toys.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR SUITES.
ALL NEW STYLES.
FINISHED IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS AND MATERIAL.
VIZ.:
BROCATEL, PLUSH, REPS AND HAIR-CLOTH,
An Extensive Variety of
Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Work-tables, Music Stands, Piano Stools, &c., &c.
WM. H. LEE & CO., No. 199 Fulton-st.,
Between Church and Greenwich sts.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

TO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few cases heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—The dedicatory services, on opening the new Lecture Room of the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 52d-st., will take place on SABBATH, Dec. 7, 1862. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will preach at half-past 10 A. M., Rev. H. J. FOX at 3 P. M., and Rev. FRANK DE HASS, at 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M., with interesting exercises. The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The second of a course of sermons before this Association will be preached by Rev. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-avenue and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Communion in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Monthly Concert in the EVENING, when letters from seamen will be read, and addresses delivered by Shipmasters and others. All seats free.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of Henry and Summit sts., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, will preach, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The subject for the morning will be on *The Education of Children*. The Trustees will be in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

BEDFORD-AVENUE, NEAR MYRTLE-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church. Union meeting in aid of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. Speakers: Prof. RAYMOND, Rev. D. C. HAYNES, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, Pastor of the church. A collection will be taken for the object. All are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Beatitudes*, followed by *Flowers for the Children*; and at 7½ P. M. Subject: *Songs of the Redeemed in Heaven*. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. W. RICHARDSON, Pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Worcester, Mass., will preach in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. His subject in the evening will be—*Coöperation with God a Necessity for the Salvation of our Country*. The public are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here. All seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. J. FOX. Love feast at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 7 o'clock P. M.; to conclude with an old-fashion Methodist prayer meeting. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A sermon will be preached before this Association on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., by the Pastor, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D. Young men are specially invited to attend.

ST. ALBAN'S EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, (late Church of the Intercessor,) 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector.

"THE TREASURES OF THE SNOW reserved against the day of battle and war," Job xxxviii. chap., 22, 23. Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on (SUNDAY) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, especially life only through Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HAVE YOU HEARD HIM?—THE MESSENGER sent of God to restore all things which He has spoken by the prophets, (see Matt. xvii. 11,) will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and strangers invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, Broadway, near Grand.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., Rev. B. F. REMINGTON. Children's meeting at 2 o'clock. Evening—*God is Love*, by CHARLES C. GOSS. Music by Father REED'S Old Folks. Strangers, young men and the public generally welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., west of 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. On SUNDAY next, services morning, afternoon, and evening at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr CORNWALL will preach in the afternoon, at 3½. Sunday School, 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. A. M. JELLY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. JAMES BAIRD will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE JUNKINS, D. D., LATE President of Washington College, Virginia, will preach in the Canal-st., Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. B. MERWIN in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. Rev. THOMAS DRUMM, late Chaplain U. S. Army, will preach in the evening. Seats free.

AT PROF. MATTESON'S CHURCH—Forty-first-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. WM. GOULD, of Syracuse, N. Y., at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 7½ P. M., on *The Fact and the Justice of Salvation through Faith in Christ*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR DIVISION-ST.—Rev. J. PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening to young people on a life of pleasure. Seats free.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, D. D. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will Lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Divine Law of Life between God, Man and Nature*. The public are invited. Seats free.

ATTENTION.—A PRAYING BAND, FROM New-York and Brooklyn, will conduct the services at the Grand-st. M. P. Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburgh, at the usual hour on SUNDAY, Dec. 7. All are invited to attend. P. WEAVER, Pastor.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Monthly Concert of the Sabbath School in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

EVENING SERVICES IN WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. JAMES BAIRD will preach in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. he will consider *Paul's Views Concerning a Future Life*.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. J. W. LINDSAY will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEphen's Church, will preach at Dodworth's Building, 5th-av. and 26th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 7. Services at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—MADIson-av. and 28th-st. There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Rector will preach.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH H. KUMMER, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. MR. BOARDMAN, ASSISTING AT Upper St. George's Mission Chapel, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. All welcome.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Procession of the Holy Spirit*.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY. Morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man of 19, who lives with his parent, as clerk in any respectable business, broker or banker preferred; will devote his time to the interests of his employer. A very moderate salary expected. Address H. H., Box No 112 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWER ON JOB blank work; also, a good boy to feed a printing press. WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

MILLINERY.

AT TILMAN'S, No. 712 BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE OF BONNETS AND HEADDRESSES.
For fifteen days, to commence the 8th of December, Mr. Tilman will sell a splendid stock of rich bonnets and head-dresses, the best articles at the very lowest price.
Bonnets, in French black silk velvet, from $12.
Head-dresses, with bouquet de corsage, from $8.
N. B.—All the articles are marked in plain figures.
L. TILMAN, No. 712 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.
From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.
WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next. will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTgage bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue: on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
GEORGE ROSS,
GEORGE A. BARNEY,
Committee.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

FOURTH WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who nightly gather around them
The MOST CROWDED and DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
Assembled for years in a theatre of New-York.
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS
Appearing in
FIFTEEN DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
The performances will commence with the popular drama of
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PADDY O'RAFFERTY,
With a variety of songs.
To be followed by the celebrated drama of impersonation, written expressly for Mrs. Williams by Charles Selby, entitled
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
As performed by her upwards of fifty nights in London, and over 100 in Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.
Miss Constantia Flitterly (a romantic young lady) ....Mrs. B. Williams
Sir Wiffleton Wiffles (a West End man). Mrs. B. Williams
Susan Hoggins, (a lady's maid)..........Mrs. B. Williams
Signorita La Scala (an Italian prima donna) ....Mrs. B. Williams
Manoletta (a Spanish Balarina).........Mrs. B. Williams
Gil Perez Donaquer, (an Andalusian Matador) ....Mrs. B. Williams
Jemima Slick (a Yankee Gal).........Mrs. B. Williams
During the drama Mrs. B. Williams will dance a "Peren Bolero," "El Albanico," La Mentillo," "La Geta Clevolina."
Mr. Barney Williams (for the first time) as Larry Tops
To conclude with the roaring farce of
PRECIOUS BETSY.
Presenting an entertainment of
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

WALLACK'S.

ANOTHER WEEK'S PROGRAMME
OF
NEW AND OLD PLAYS.
Monday, Dec. 8—The Clandestine Marriage.
Tuesday—The School for Scandal.
Wednesday—The Jealous Wife.
Thursday—Speed the Plow.
The audiences continuing to increase at each representation of
CENTRAL PARK
AND
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
these plays will be repeated.
FRIDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
In preparation—The Way to Get Married, Pauline and Henriette.
Will be repeated—Wild Oats, Bosom Friends and Money.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED Group of Statuary, life-size, by ROBERT THOMPSON, Sculptor, will be on exhibition for a few days only, corner 4th-st. and Broadway. The Scottish dress and manner of meeting an old acquaintance are truly represented. Admission 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary Schoolhouse No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGEN,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT
ALBERT & CO.'S,
No. 691 BROADWAY No. 691

Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:
A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A Portable Pianino, which can be folded together, and easily transported,
All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.
The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE LOW—TWO LARGE well-lighted buildings in Wooster-st., near Canal, about 50x100 feet, five and six stories high, connecting with one another; suitable for a bakery, storage warehouse, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH—CORDIER.

Director..........J. Grau
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that notwithstanding the very great success of the season, it is utterly impossible to extend it beyond the present week, as the company will have to leave for Philadelphia to open the Academy there next week—the only one which can be placed at the disposal of the manager.
Mr. Grau will endeavor to make arrangements for a second season to commence in January.
MONDAY, Dec. 8—14TH OPERA NIGHT.
Sixth night of Meyerbeer's new and celebrated opera
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
With new scenery, by H. Calyo, new and characteristic costumes, a grand orchestra of fifty, and an enlarged chorus.
MLLE. CORDIER..........as..........DINORAH
MORENSI, STOCTON, BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, SUSINI.
Conductor and Musical Director..........Sig. MUZIO
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9—Popular opera night.
NORMA. Admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10—First night of IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, with an immense cast.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, LAST OPERA MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.

TUESDAY.
THEATRE PRICES—50 CENTS.
The overflowing house at theatre prices on Thanksgiving night has induced the Manager to give a second performance at the same price on
TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 9.
When will be performed Bellini's grand opera of
NORMA.
LORINI..........Norma | MORENSI..........Adelgisa
Admission, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau wishes it to be distinctly understood that the extra night will be given with the same completeness, as regards the Cast, Orchestra and Chorus, as on the regular Opera nights. The arrangements as to the reserving of seats, as well as to the seating of the audience, will likewise be exactly the same.

GERMAN OPERA.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
In which all the Artists and Grand Orchestra will appear.
MONDAY, Dec. 8,
Grand Opera of
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO CARL ANSCHUTZ,
On which occasion will be presented
BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO.
Box Book now open.

IRVING HALL—MISS TERESA CARENO,

THE CHILD PIANIST, EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Will give her
FIFTH AND LAST GRAND CONCERT
Of the series on
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence on Monday morning.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert commences at 8.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

DE CORDOVA'S
HUMOROUS LECTURES.
The third and last Lecture of the course,
"OLD AND NEW NEW YORK."
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11th.
Doors open at 7. Entertainments at 8 o'clock.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

For the Benefit of a
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place,
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.
Entrance fee 10 cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, free till 6 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

CHARITY BAZAAR—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
Dec. 8 to 13, 1862,
At the Hope Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.
Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, No. 20 East 42d-st., will open at the "Home," TUESDAY, Dec. 9. All Societies, Sunday Schools and individuals now working for it, are requested to send in their donations as soon as possible, in order that the tables may be arranged.

INSTRUCTION.

BRYANT, STRATTON & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—COOPER INSTITUTE.—Instruction day and evening in book-keeping, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, business penmanship, &c. Best possible advantages are afforded young men for acquiring a complete business education. Call and examine facilities and get catalogue.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-England, experienced in teaching the English branches, French, music and drawing, desires a situation in that capacity in this City; pupils under 15 preferred. Address E. M. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS—WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY desires employment as visiting governess in families having children; has received her education in the best New-York schools, and can satisfy as to character and capacity. Address P. M. A., Box 1,892, Lower Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, wishes to engage herself in some good family to teach music and assist in the education of two or three young children as a compensation for her board. Address ELLEN, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 37 WEST 28TH-STREET, A large room, with privilege of bath-room attached, to a married couple, at $16 per week. Also a large room and bed-room connected, to same, at $15 per week. In each case fire and gas included.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER AND FASHIONABLE part of the town, by a gentleman and his sister, strangers, who intend staying a few months in New-York, to be received in a strictly private family of unexceptionable respectability, and offering, at the same time, advantages of the society of a cultivated family circle. Terms liberal; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,881 Post-office. Boardinghouse keepers need not reply.

BOARD WANTED IN NEW-YORK, OR BROOKLYN—In a private family without children, for an aged lady and nurse. Price must not be extravagant. Address a line to CAPT. WOODWARD, care of DR. DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st., with all particulars.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO ONE or two gentlemen, with breakfast; a suite of rooms on second floor, consisting of front parlor, back room, and hall bedroom; or will let separately; gas and bath. Apply at No. 55 Lexington-av.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR A small private family, in some house between 3d and 6th avs. and 8th and 30th sts. Apply to C, Box No. 2,998, New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, DEC 8, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, comprising rosewood piano-forte, parlor suites, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, crockery, glassware, extension tables, book-cases, bedding, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
Bourcicault's Domestic Irish Piece,
Bourcicault's Domestic Irish Piece,
COLLEEN BAWN,
COLLEEN BAWN,
COLLEEN BAWN,
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
With new and appropriate Scenery by
MR. GEORGE HEILGE,
the best scenic artist in America. This piece,
RICH IN DOMESTIC ROMANCE,
has been received both in America and Europe with
DELIGHT AND ENTHUSIASM
by overflowing and intelligent audiences. Indeed, it has never failed to meet with
PERFECT OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE.
It will be produced here
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
MR. WM. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN VIOLINIST,
Mr. F. HAP-E-MAN, will perform a great variety of tricks, imitating birds, dogs, cats, monkeys, &c., &c., on the violin, at intervals during the Day and Evening.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, will be on exhibition
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail.
He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history &c., &c. Also to be seen the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 618 LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS.
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE OF WALES, AND GARIBALDI.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATER FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MARDI, LE 9 DECEMBER, 1862.
Premier audition de Mademoiselle MARGUERITE DE BOUHELIER.
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR.
Comedie en un acte, par Mme. Emile de Girardin, representée a Paris au Theater Français.
CROQUE POULE.
Comedie Vaudeville, par M. Rosier, representée au Theater de Vaudeville.
Bureau pour la souscription et la location, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

FIRST CONCERT FOR THE SEASON,
AT BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
Singing their new patriotic and miscellaneous songs.
All will appear—Asa, Lizzie, Abby, Freddy and Little Dennett.
Doors open at 6½; concert at 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.
Particulars in programmes.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,

UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children will be held in Dodworth Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., commencing on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock, and continue during the following days and evenings until Saturday noon. Tableaux and musical entertainments, by the Misses MEYER, will be presented every evening.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, in concert with music and new apparatus, under the direction of a Professor, for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute, of Boston, will commence at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and Boys in afternoon. The regular classes in Gymnastics will continue as heretofore.
ABNER S. BRADY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TWO SHARES OF stock for sale. Apply to BOYD BROTHERS, No. 159 Front-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 59 West 14th-st.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. A class for beginners open throughout the season.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $80 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MR. EML. BRANDEIS, PROFESSOR OF the piano, can accept a few more pupils for the morning hours. Apply at No. 57 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
OFFERS AT
RETAIL
his large Stock of Wines at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE [illegible] KEYS.

THE INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Memorial Against the Reprieve of any of the Murderers.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

To the President of the United States:

We have learned, incidentally, that you intend to pardon or reprieve a large majority of the Indians who have been formally condemned for their participation in the brutal massacre of our people in the months of August and September last. If this be your purpose, as representatives of that State we beg leave most respectfully to protest against it; and we do so for the following reasons:

These Indians are condemned, most of them upon the testimony of women, whom they had carried into captivity, after having murdered their fathers, husbands and brothers, and who were treated by these Indians with a brutality never known before in this country, nor equaled in the practices of the most barbarous nations. There were nearly ninety female captives; they were the wives and daughters of our neighbors and friends. They were intelligent and virtuous women; some of them were wives and mothers; others were young and interesting girls.

These savages to whom you purpose to extend your Executive clemency, when the whole country was quiet, and the farmers were busily engaged in gathering their crops, arose with fearful violence, and traveling from one farm-house to another, indiscriminately murdered all the men, boys and little children they came to, and although they sometimes spared the mothers and daughters, they did so only to take them into a captivity, which was infinitely worse than death.

Mr. President: Let us relate to you some facts with which we fear you have not heretofore been made acquainted. These Indians, whom (as we understand,) you propose to pardon and set free, have murdered in cold blood nearly or quite one thousand of our people, ravaged our frontiers for a distance of more than 150 miles, north and south, burned the homes of more than ten thousand of our people. They seized and carried into captivity nearly one hundred women and young girls, and in nearly every instance treated them with the most fiendish brutality. To show you, sir, the enormity of their outrages, we beg leave to state a few facts, which are well known to our people, but delicacy forbids that we should mention the names of the parties to whom we refer. In one instance some ten or twelve of these Indians visited the house of a worthy farmer, who, at the time, was engaged with his sons in stacking wheat. They stealthily approached the place where this honest farmer was at work, and, seizing their opportunity, shot the father and his two sons at the stacks. They then went to the house, killed two little children in the presence of their mother, who was quite ill of consumption, and then took the sick mother and a beautiful daughter 13 years of age, into captivity. But this is not all, nor is it the most appalling portion of the awful tragedy. Its horror is yet to be revealed. After removing these unhappy persons to a lodge which was some miles away, these fiends incarnate, placing a guard over the body of the weary and exhausted mother, took her little girl outside of the lodge, removed all her clothes, and fastened her upon her back upon the ground. Then they commenced the work of brutality upon the body of this young girl. One by one they violated her person, unmoved by her cries, and unshaken by the evident signs of her dissolution. This work was continued until her Heavenly Father relieved her from her suffering. They left her dead upon the ground. This outrage was committed within a few feet of a sick and dying mother.

There is another instance of a girl 18 years of age. We knew her well before and at the time of her capture. She was as refined and beautiful a girl as we have in the State. None had more or better friends; no one was more worthy of them than she. She was taken captive by the Indians. She was taken, her arms tied behind her; she was made fast to the ground, and ravished by some eight or ten of these convicts before the cords were unloosed from her hands. This girl fortunately lives to testify against the wretches who had thus violated her.

Without being more specific, we will state that all, or nearly all, the women who were captured were treated in this way.

Again, there was a little boy brought to St. Paul, whose father and mother had been murdered, whose life was spared as a witness of the horrid nature of the massacre. His right eye was cut completely out; it had fallen from its socket, and had perished on his cheek. His two little sisters, aged respectively 6 and 4 years, were also saved, but in an awfully mutilated condition. Their tender arms had been mangled with the savages' knives, and otherwise fearfully wounded and left on the ground for dead.

Mr. President, there was no justification or pretext even for these brutalities. We state what we know when we say that the Sioux Agent, Mr. GALBRAITH, has behaved faithfully and efficiently for the welfare of these Indians. The Government, as you know, has built a house and opened a farm for every one of these Indians who would reside upon and cultivate it. Missionaries, as our worthy Bishop can testify, have labored zealously among them for their spiritual welfare. There has been paid to them yearly the interest upon $2,000,000. Farming implements have been purchased, and farmers have been employed by the Government to improve and cultivate the land. These Indians are called by some, prisoners-of-war. There was no war about it. It was wholesale robbery, rape, murder. These Indians were not at war with their murdered victims. The people of Minnesota, Mr. President, have stood firm by you and your Administration. They have given both you and it their cordial support. They have not violated the *law*. They have borne these sufferings with a patience such as but few people ever exhibited under such extremities. These Indians are now at their mercy, but our people have not risen up to slaughter them, because they believe that the President would deal with them justly. We are told, Mr. President, that a Committee from Pennsylvania, whose families are living happily in their pleasant homes in that State, have called upon you and petitioned you to pardon these Indians. We have a high respect for the religious sentiment of your petitioners, but we submit that it is bad taste, indeed—that it is entirely unbecoming them to interfere in matters with which they are so little acquainted, and which relates to the security of our own people.

We protest against the pardon of these Indians, because if it is done, the Indians will become more insolent and criminal than they ever were before, believing, as they certainly will believe, that the Great Father at Washington either justifies the act or is afraid to punish them for their crimes. We protest against it, because if the President does not permit these executions to take place under the forms of law, the enraged people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law. These two people cannot live together. We do not wish to see mob-law inaugurated in Minnesota, as it certainly will be if you force the people to it. The trouble at the approach of such a condition of things in our State, you can give us peace or you can give us lawless violence. We pray you, Sir, in view of all we have suffered, and of the dangers which still await us, *let the law be executed, let justice be done our people.*

With high respect, Sir,

M. S. WILKINSON,
CYRUS ADLDRICH,
WM. WINDOM.

The Troubles not Ended—The Savages Preparing for a Renewal of Operations in the Spring—A League Against the Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

I noticed in your issue of the 5th, an article in relation to the Indian troubles in this State, from which I am led to believe that you are laboring under a serious misapprehension in respect to the true state of feeling of the inhabitants of this State. The TIMES is extensively read here, and I have often heard regret expressed that you should have fallen into the error, so common to Eastern journals, of imagining the Indian war to be over. It is true that active operations on the part of the Sioux have for the present been suspended; but it is only with a view to gather up their scattered resources, and make a more vigorous campaign in the Spring. I am to-day informed privately, and through a source the veracity of which is undoubted, that LITTLE CROW, the leader and principal Chief of the Docotahs, is at Devil Lake, which, as near as I can ascertain, is between the forty-sixth and forty-eighth parallels, and about one hundred miles west of the Red River of the North. Here this redoubtable chief has collected about one thousand warriors, and having burned the prairie grass on three sides of them, they have left a tract of about fifteen miles, which is literally covered with buffalo. These are intended to subsist them during the Winter, and in the Spring, in connection with a band on the Upper Missouri, with whom he is in communication, LITTLE CROW intends to retrace his steps and once more attempt the work of blood. The information here given has just been forwarded to Washington, and if a sufficient force can be immediately sent to dislodge and destroy this nucleus of the invaders, a great and permanent good will be accomplished for the Northwest. Brig.-Gen. JOHN COOKE, formerly at this point, has been ordered by Gen. POPE to take up headquarters at Sioux City, and has left here for that point. He will remain there or at Yankton for the Winter, and in the Spring it is proposed to move with a large force up through Dacotah to the north and west, driving the infernal red-skins from its boundaries. All the people of the Northwest are disgusted with the Indians, and there is an evident and determined spirit evinced here to rid Minnesota at once and forever of the "Aborigines."

The most intense excitement prevails in St. Paul, as well as all through the fertile valley of the Minnesota River, in regard to the refusal of the Government at Washington to sanction the sentence of death imposed upon 320 convicted Sioux. I am not a resident of this State, merely staying here for the Winter to recruit my health; but I am daily brought in contact with men and women, whose families or friends have been foully butchered by these condemned wretches, and I can say for a certainty, that if from motives of humanity, or any other reason, the Federal Government refuses to sanction the execution of these murderers, they will most assuredly die by the hands of the people of this State. The blood of hundreds brutally murdered calls for summary vengeance on these "incarnate devils." An organization is nearly completed, which has branches in every town of any note in the State, the only object of which is to administer, not vengeance but justice to these men, whose hands have been reddened by the blood of the "pale face." Hundreds of citizens have been enrolled in this organization, each signing his name to a pledge, to spare not and show no mercy to those in whose hearts there was no mercy, not even for women and children. The man is selected to lead this band in case the Government declines administering the death penalty. The name of this gentleman is in my possession, but I withhold it for the present from prudential motives. I am no friend of "mob law," but I do sincerely sympathize with this heroic band in their purpose, and trust if the occasion for action comes they may not be thwarted in their designs. They will not be hindered by any one in this State. Even the volunteers would refuse to protect the Indians if they thought they would escape punishment by means of such protection. Would such outrages go unwhipped of justice if committed by a band of whites in any State in the Union? I think not. The moral effect of this fearful retribution will exhibit itself with telling effect upon the remaining savages. They, (the Indians,) from our long forbearance, have learned to believe we are incompetent to punish them. In 1856, the Spirit Lake massacres occurred, and nearly fifty whites were murdered; but it was *overlooked!* and the Chief in the transaction, INC-PA-DU-TAH, was allowed to escape, leaving the impression on the savage mind that we were unable to capture and punish him. One of these wretches, engaged in the recent work of blood, said to Mr. SPENCER, the only white male prisoner who escaped with his life: "The Americans can't take LITTLE CROW; why they no take INC-PA-DU-TAH, referring to the tragedy of '56. Thus, it will be seen that the red-skins stand in need of a salutary lesson, and they are about to receive it, either with or without the consent of "the powers that be" at Washington. All humane action will be lost upon them. They are incapable of appreciating it. As an example of this: one of the savages who attempted the life of Mr. SPENCER at the Lower Agency was kept here, and fed and clothed, both him and his family, all last Winter, at Mr. SPENCER's expense; and he, in return, attempts to take his life, and only fails because "both caps failed to explode." And this is one of the creatures whom Government refuses to hang from *promptings of humanity*. Hon. Judge USHER is still in this State, being engaged now in making a payment to some of the Chippewas. There are 1,800 Sioux, women and children chiefly, up at Fort Snelling. On their way down they were attacked by the women of New-Ulm, and several injured, but "only one killed.

F. S. T.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Elections—Military—A Melancholy Sight—Gen. McClellan—The Three Wheat Ports—A Decision, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1862.

We have at length the aggregate vote of the State at the recent election. The figures stand as follows:

Democratic vote	137,199
Republican vote	120,076
Democratic majority	17,123

The vote for President in 1860 stood as follows:

Lincoln	172,162
Douglas, &c	162,619
Republican majority	9,543

It will be seen from the above that there has been a falling off in the vote of the State since 1860, of 77,506. The Republicans lose 52,086, and the Democrats 25,420. The natural increase should, at least, have been 10,000. These figures represent the number of voters who are in the army; but if we allow only two to one in favor of the Republicans, it is not the proportion which the real facts would warrant. Even on this basis, it will be seen that the sole cause of the adverse result in Illinois, as well as in the other States, is not a revulsion—a reaction, but the absence of voters—a greater display of patriotism on the part of the losing party than of their adversaries. This is clearly shown by the vote of the soldiers of Iowa and Wisconsin. Had the Legislatures of the other States made provision for allowing the soldiers to vote, not a State would have gone adverse to the Administration—if, perhaps, we except New-Jersey. As it is, a minority of the people bear rule. The opposition have achieved victories through a lack of patriotism on the part of their partisans.

Two regiments of the paroled men, the One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York, have left for Washington, and the rest are to follow this week. The Government will have a good round bill to pay for transporting these men to Chicago and back, some twenty-four hundred miles. As a financial operation, it is not to be commended. As a military measure, it has been extremely unfortunate in every respect. The men, however, hail the order to return to the field with delight.

Since the organization of Camp Douglas, a little over a year ago, it has been occupied by 42,754 soldiers, viz.: 1,174 artillery, 2,421 cavalry, 23,425 infantry, 7,972 paroled men, and 8,645 rebel prisoners. The total number of deaths has been 1,238, viz.: among Illinois troops, 205; paroled men, 57; rebel prisoners, 976. The camp was organized in August, 1861. The great mortality among the rebel prisoners was caused by the condition which they were in when they arrived, large numbers of them being convalescents from hospitals further South, a relapse being brought on by their removal.

Recruiting is still going on to a limited extent in this city, principally to fill up the regiments in the field. We are also furnishing quite a number of substitutes for the drafted men of Wisconsin. A company of sharpshooters is being raised for Gen. McCLERNAND's Division—to be increased to a regiment if practicable.

Being in the old City cemetery, a few days since, curiosity prompted a visit to "Pottersfield," in which the dead of the rebel prisoners were interred. In the space devoted to this purpose, I counted over *one thousand graves*. The report from Camp Douglas states the number of deaths that occurred among the prisoners confined there at nine hundred and seventy-four. It was melancholy to reflect upon this single aspect of the rebellion. Here are buried those who died far away from home and friends—among strangers, and in a military point of view, among enemies. How many homes are thus made desolate! How many hearts that will never again be gladdened by the presence of those whom they loved! What suspense—what longings—what hopings and fearings, on the part of those who are ignorant of the fate of friends who lie buried on the shores of Lake Michigan—every appearance of their last resting place being fast obliterated by the drifting sands!

Again, how many there are, who have gone out from among us, to return never more! How many who were the light of happy homes all over the land, now rest beneath Southern soil—fallen on the field of battle, or died through suffering and want, and cruelty in Southern prisons. Around how many firesides is there sorrow and mourning to-night—all growing out of this accursed rebellion! When shall we see the last of it? How many more victims will there have to be offered up?

I saw a paper yesterday which is in circulation here, tendering a public reception to Gen. McCLELLAN, coupled with an invitation to visit Chicago at his earliest convenience. He has many personal friends here, for before he had greatness thrust upon him he was genial and hearty in his assocations. But the matter of the public reception is in the hands of the politicians, who hope to make capital out of the General. If he has any regard for his future, he had better keep out of the clutches of such men as now propose themselves as the keepers of his fame. The excitement attendant upon his removal has entirely subsided, and we are all looking with intense anxiety to the movements of his successor.

An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of a soldier confined at Camp Douglas on a charge of desertion was argued before the Circuit Court last week, and a decision given thereon by Judge MANNIERE. The case involved the question of the Constitutional right of the President to proclaim martial law and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge M., in his decision, said that whenever martial law is declared to exist, the district subject to it becomes exclusively subject, for the time being, to the jurisdiction of the United States. So far as concerns the execution of civil process, martial law, where thus proclaimed, is Constitutional law; that is, in accordance with the fundamental law of the land, and is to be respected as such, and as such is to be respected and enforced by all Courts, functionaries and citizens. And, as the salvation of the State may at times absolutely depend upon the stringent enforcement and exercise of the powers vested in the President, it is the duty of all good citizens to submit with cheerfulness and patience until the time shall arrive for this exceptional state of things to give place to the reign of civil law.

It will be seen by the above that the Judge fully sustains the President in his exercise of the "War Powers" conferred on him by the Constitution.

It having been discovered that the sending soldiers to the penitentiary for military offences is illegal, those sent by the Court-martial from Camp Douglas—some ten in number—have been released, and have joined their regiments. They were mostly from New-York.

THE THREE WHEAT PORTS.

The three great wheat ports of the West are Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo. The receipts of flour and wheat at these, since the 1st of January, have been as follows:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Toledo.
Flour, bbls	1,591,967	397,125	1,271,667
Wheat, bush	12,316,367	11,991,190	8,006,310

By reducing the flour to wheat we have the following result:

	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Toledo.
Wheat, bush	20,275,902	13,976,815	14,364,711

making a grand aggregate at the three ports of 48,617,428 bushels. The receipts will reach 50,000,000 bushels before navigation closes.

Chicago receives 30,286,418 bushels corn, Milwaukee but 194,326 bushels, and Toledo 3,354,810 bushels. The aggregate of grain receipts, flour included, at the three ports, for 1862, will be 100,000,000 bushels.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Pacific Railroad in Favor—Brigham Young Opening Books for Subscriptions—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Success to the Pacific Railroad, or it rather should be called the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, for it certainly will be of those two oceans the connection most useful and vital to the Union. All right-minded men here desire the speedy consummation of so magnificent and beneficent an enterprise. With its accomplishment the isolation of this Territory will be destroyed. Utah, for commercial purposes, will then be practically in the centre of the nation, where she can share equally in the benefits arising from the traffic of the two slopes. The chief men of Mormondom appear to be warmly in favor of the undertaking. It is well known that BRIGHAM did a good thing in helping the telegraph through. If the aspect of the stars continue favorable, he will doubtless do as much in behalf of the railroad. And then, as there is now a talk of a territorial telegraph intersecting the main line, there will be all sorts of conjectures and speculations as to a territorial railroad; and indeed there may one day be a cross railroad uniting the gold fields of Salmon River with those of the Colorado.

These reflections are induced by the announcement that BRIGHAM YOUNG yesterday opened books for subscription to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He hopes "that all who feel able to take shares in the stock of a Company engaging in so great and useful an undertaking, and one so highly beneficial to our isolated Territory, will promptly avail themselves of the opportunity for so doing."

How this invitation will be responded to time must prove. Cash is a great institution here, ever and anon, for making bargains and little fortunes. And those who get much of it appear to know how to keep it in their own fingers. Occasionally it readily fetches from ten to thirty per cent. per annum interest. Even BRIGHAM, powerful as is his influence, frequently complains that many of his followers are apt to be too close with the Lord in money matters, and to withhold from him his full due of cash "tithing." If such is the case, how secular enterprises will fare as to the one thing needful is rather problematical. And the great railroad may not secure in Utah so large a proportion of the hard cash, or even of the "legal tender," as otherwise might have been expected.

But if labor, and the ordinary products of labor, or even the available resources of the Territory, be receivable as stock in the concern, then there will be many persons pledge their names for shares, and the figures may reach a respectable altitude. Be this as it may, it is probable that the shares subscribed for in Utah will make little difference to the sum total. But when the labor begins to be demanded, doubtless the brawny arms of many of her denizens will be held up ready for action.

A few nights ago some low-bred fellows threw a live cat through the glass of the window into Gov. HARDING's sitting-room. His Excellency and his son were promptly but ineffectually in chase of the offenders. Who they were has not yet been discovered. They were probably some uncouth "boys," younger or elder, who adopted that contemptible mode of presenting their compliments to the Chief Magistrate of the Territory.

On Tuesday night Mr. J. V. LONG delivered a lecture in the Seventies' Hall, on the history of the "Successors of St. Peter." Some of the Popes were handled with true Protestant severity. When criticizing, the advice, "Lay on, Macduff," is entirely needless with Mr. LONG. His gift is to "annihilate" his hapless victim.

I mentioned last week the circulation of a "mercantile currency" of one dollar notes for convenience in the way of change, as everybody holds the gold and silver to be more solid money than the paper, and will not part with the metal in changing the paper. As this new currency is chiefly a Gentile concern, the Deseret *News* is somewhat suspicious of it, thinks it a kind of money of which a man may get too heavily burdened, and hopes "nobody will be so foolish as to receive it for anything of value."

Our fine and very arid Fall still continues, and seems likely to hold on till Christmas. Sometimes we have a frosty night, and sometimes we have not. In sheltered situations, peach and vine leaves are still green—a most uncommon thing at this season.

WOODMANSEE & BROTHER returned with their train, a few days ago, from the Salmon River mines, and are reported to have made a splendid "spec" with the goods and provisions they took out. Those gold fields are becoming a favorite market for moderate ventures from this city. Cache Valley is the nearest available point to freight breadstuffs from for the Northern Ophir. And breadstuffs in Cache beat the supplies of Joseph in Egypt, comparatively speaking.

Of the contracts for supplying the California Volunteers, the following is current: Mr. JAMES WALKER has the hay, at $24 per ton, and the potatoes at $1 per bushel; Mr. HICKEY the grain, at 90 cents per bushel; JOHN COOK the beef, at 7⅜ cents per pound. But the grain contract only is well under way, there being a hitch or two in the others.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives an amusing account of preparations and vigilance of the volunteers on entering Salt Lake Valley and City, in anticipation of a rumored opposition to the advance of the troops. However the Mormons may dislike the presence of troops of any description, there was evidently no idea of obstructing their march in this instance—no repetition of the notices served on Cols. ALEXANDER and JOHNSTON.

Schooners Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The schooners *J. K. Baker* and *S. B. Howes*, from New-York for Boston, are ashore on Toddy Rocks' Hill. Both vessels will probably be a total loss. The crew of the latter are supposed to be lost.

BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

Two Schooners Destroyed by the Steamer Monticello.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONTICELLO,
OFF LITTLE RUN, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

Early this morning we stood along the coast to ascertain if possible how the rebels were progressing in the way of trade. When near the division line of North and South Carolina we discovered under the fog a saucy looking little sail, some six miles ahead of us, running along the coast. We put on more steam, set fore and topsail and stood for her. At 7½ o'clock we commenced firing on her with our forward guns, being some two or three miles off, and continued firing as we came up with her. She proved to be the schooner *Ariel*, of Halifax, loaded with salt, flour, medicines, fruit, &c. As soon as she saw us gaining on her she turned and made for the breakers, into which she succeeded in getting, when she lowered sail, all hands deserting her and making for the beach, dragging their boat to the bank after them. Most of the fugitives were loaded with baskets, bundles, and with every thing that they could carry away. Just then a wagon and mules came out of the woods and commenced loading up what had been brought on shore. Capt. BRAINE, sighting one of the forward guns, burst a shell among them, scattering them in all directions. It was comical to see how they skedaddled. The mules and wagons started at a rapid pace down the coast, while the rebels started up with the mule driver, who had tumbled from his wagon as though the shell was in it, climbed the high bank, and jumping over a fence made good time inland. We sent in the first cutter in charge of the Acting-Master's-Mate HUSTACE, the second cutter in charge of Ensign STEBINS (both armed,) with orders to try and get the schooner off. Before our boats had made half the distance we discovered another sail about six miles further down the coast, making for the breakers. We sent in the third cutter, in charge of Acting-Master WINCHESTER, to assist in getting off the schooner already aground, and stood down the coast for the other sail, which had succeeded in getting into the breakers and quite high up on the beach. There was quite a number of men about her with wagons and horses, getting out her cargo. We sent a few shells among them when they suddenly adjourned, the horses and wagons going down the coast at a full gallop. Most of the men hid themselves, as they supposed in the edge of the bushes, where we could see them with our glasses, watching us and apparently waiting for something to turn up. They did not have to wait long before something did turn up in the shape of a full-grown shell, bursting in their midst, completely covering them with sand and smoke, if not killing or wounding some of them. They all ran as if a shell was after each individual one of them. The coast being clear we sent in the gig in charge of Acting-Master's-Mate TROWBRIDGE, and ran a line to the beached vessel. We made a line fast to the schooner and commenced to get under way to tow her off. Meanwhile the second and third cutters came down from the *Ariel*, leaving the first cutter lying off with a hawser and kedge anchor attached, so that, when the tide rose, she would not drift further on the beach, but would be ready for us to take in tow on our return. Soon after the first cutter came down to us, and reported that as soon as the other boats had got out of sight, a large number of armed rebels came down on the beach and fired upon her. They returned the fire, driving their assailants back into the bushes, when a larger number returned. The cutter, having used up its ammunition, withdrew. After working our engine for an hour and a half and getting the schooner fore and aft, she came off with a bound, but did not float long. Rocking to and fro a few times she sunk, and we dragged her out into deep water. At noon the gig returned and reported the schooner to be the *Anna Maria*, of Nassau, N. P., loaded with salt, brooms, fruit, &c. We then got under way and stood for the *Ariel*. No sooner had we left than the beach was covered with people, picking up what had been washed to shore as we passed up. We saw some contrabands coming out of the bushes to the beach with bundles on their backs, and beckoning for us to stop. They followed us along the beach as though they thought we could run in through the breakers and take them on board. We found the *Ariel* in possession of the rebels, and as soon as we were near enough we sent some shell among them, causing another hasty skedaddling. We sent in the first cutter in charge of Acting Master HUSTACE, who found the hawser that had been attached to the kedge cut, and the port side of the schooner scuttled and partly filled with water. We set her on fire, and sent a contraband through the surf with an axe to destroy some boxes and barrels of goods on the beach. He did his work thoroughly, then swam to the boats, bringing his axe with him. The cutter having returned, and as it was squally and rainy, we stood out from land, leaving the blockade runners of South Carolina minus two good schooners with their cargoes, and themselves not a little surprised.

PIP.

Fair and Festival of the Brooklyn Industrial Schools.

MEETING LAST EVENING.

The annual Fair and Festival of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association, commenced in the Lecture Room of the Academy of Music on Friday afternoon, and was numerously attended. The schools of the Association are located in Nelson and Concord-streets, and the "Home" for the accommodation of infants is situated in Butler-street, near Flatbush-avenue. Some sixty children are now taken care of at the Home, and about 150 are regular attendants of the day schools. Two hundred and four children were present at the Fair—all uniformly and neatly dressed, and seated upon a raised platform at the end of the room. They sang a number of songs and recited several pieces during the evening; and altogether deported themselves in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon their teachers and the ladies under whose supervision the schools are so ably conducted. The Institution is in charge of a Board of Managers, consisting of fifty ladies, from thirty-four churches of the city, representing all Protestant denominations. Its sphere of benevolent effort is, therefore, neither local or sectarian. The managers are aided by an Advisory Committee, composed of well known and influential citizens. The officers are: Mrs. Fisher Howe, First Directress; Mrs. Jesse C. Smith, Second Directress; Mrs. Horatio W. Shipman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ellen Thurston, Treasurer.

Yesterday evening a meeting of this admirable Institution was held in the auditorium of the Academy, Ex-Mayor LAMBERT in the chair. On the stage the children were arranged on a raised platform, looking the picture of health and chubbiness. On the rising of the curtain a girl dressed as the Goddess of Liberty supporting the Stars and Stripes, was discovered sitting in the centre of the stage. Around her were a number of children who sang "United Let us Be" most admirably. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the success that has attended the efforts of this Association to establish, in this period of great calamity, an adequate asylum for the destitute children of our City, in the completion of its spacious and model home, constitutes this as an occasion for hearty gratulation to its projectors and friends, securing to our City another conspicuous and abiding monument of the public spirit and benevolent influence which characterizes our citizens.

Resolved, That in the decease of our respected fellow-citizen and associate in this work, WILLIAM H. CARY, Esq., we have lost the counsel and labors of one of its earliest friends and liberal patrons.

Resolved, That we learn with lively satisfaction that this Association is a sharer in the munificent benefactions to the public charities of our City, from Mr. CARY's estate, by means of which his name is to have a living memorial in the annals of the Society, the sum of five thousand dollars having been donated and placed in the treasury to be permanently invested for its benefit by his honored widow, Mrs. MARIA CARY, and other heirs of his personal estate, through the hands of ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, Esq.

Resolved, That the benign influence which continues to crown the untiring labors of the Ladies having this important department of charitable effort under their care, affords new and persuasive motives for their continued efforts to rescue the children of destitution and neglect from the perils in which they were involved, while an empty treasury and increasing numbers demanding succor, commends the Association to the continued sympathy and liberal patronage of the benevolent.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. WILLETS, Mr. JESSE C. SMITH and Rev. Mr. DEHASS, all of whom were very brief in their remarks, so as to allow the children to leave for their "Home" at as early an hour as possible. During the evening, the children united in singing some very pretty simple little songs, in a manner that showed their hearts were in what they were doing. At the conclusion, Miss MARIA MARTIN, a pupil of one of the Industrial Schools, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," the whole of the children joining in chorus. After the meeting, the goods of the Fair not already disposed of were sold at auction. It is supposed that the total receipts will amount to over four thousand dollars. Any person wishing to assist this really excellent institution, can do so by sending donations to either of the officers. Provisions or dry goods may be left at No. 54 Fulton-street, New-York.

Launch of the Gunboat Maui.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 6.

The steam gunboat *Maui* was successfully launched to-day. She is built on the plan of the ERICSSON *Monitor*, with one turret, and is 190 feet long and 38 wide. Her hull is divided into six water-tight bulkheads.

PERSONAL.

—The ladies of Dayton, Ohio—let us hope for the sake of their reputation, a very few of them—have presented Vallandigham with a cane. In acknowledging the gift he said:

"If I have exhibited any part of the high qualities of courage, fortitude, and immovable devotion to the good and the right, which, on behalf of these ladies you have so kindly attributed to me, it is to one of their own sex, more than to any other human agency, that I am indebted for them—my mother. In childhood, in boyhood and in youth, in the midst of many trials, from her teachings and by her example, I learned those lessons and formed the character and habits—if it be so—which fitted me with courage and endurance and unfaltering faith, to struggle with the terrible times in the midst of which we live."

—Secretary Chase was invited to be present at the Thanksgiving celebration of the Fourth Ohio Regiment, and in reply sent the following note, inclosing a donation of $25:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I wish I *could* visit the sick in the camp of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers to-morrow. I could not better appropriate a part of Thanksgiving-Day; but the near approach of the meeting of Congress ties me to my work so that I cannot possibly get away, even for a few hours. But my heart's sympathies are with our brave men, and I beg leave to inclose my mite toward paying for their Thanksgiving Dinner.

Yours, most truly, S. P. CHASE.

G. P. WILLIAMSON, Pres't Ohio Relief Association.

—The following brief epistle is among the documents which have been elicited during the progress of the McKINSTRY Court Martial in St. Louis:

MAJ. McKINSTRY—*Dear Major:* If you buy more horses I wish you to give JIM NEILL a fair chance. He is a personal friend of mine, and a sound Union man. By employing NEILL, you will confer a great favor.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Col. First Regt, M. V.

—Gen. Rosecrans indulges occasionally in a witticism. The Nashville *Dispatch* says that a lady recently called upon him for the purpose of procuring a pass, which was declined very politely. Tears came to the lady's eyes as she remarked that her uncle was very ill, and might not recover. "Very sorry, indeed, Madam," replied the General. "My uncle has been indisposed for some time. As soon as Uncle Sam recovers a little you shall have a pass to go where you please."

—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas arrived in Chicago on Nov. 24, from Washington, in company with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Goodell. The party proceeded to Springfield, where Mrs. Douglas proposes to sojourn for some time, when she will return to Chicago on her way to Washington.

—Western Bascombe, traveling agent for the Home Insurance Company of this City, was garotted in Chicago on Nov. 25. The rascals got the pocket-book containing his accounts, but missed that in which he had his money. He received some scratches in the tussle, but was not seriously injured.

—Gen. Rousseau is soon to be presented with a sword by his friends in Louisville. Upon the blade are the words "Shiloh" and "Chaplin Hill," and the following inscription: "Presented to Maj.-Gen. Rosseau by some of the loyal citizens of Louisville." This is a compliment most worthily bestowed.

—Dr. Allen, one of the political prisoners until recently confined in Camp Chase, returned to his home in New-Lisbon, Ohio, on Nov. 27. He made a speech bitterly abusive of those who had been instrumental in his arrest.

—The venerable Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, has taken a private residence in Washington, for the season. Mrs. Cabell, his step-daughter, a lady of fine accomplishments, will sojourn with him.

—Among the effects of a professional beggar-woman, who was arrested in Baltimore on suspicion of being an impostor, were found $600 in coin, besides other valuables.

—Two members of Gen. Pope's Staff, Capts. N. Pope and J. S. Jacobs, have arrived at Madison, Wis., where the General is expected to make his headquarters this Winter.

—Hon. John F. Potter is urged as a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Wisconsin.

—Gen. J. J. Reynolds has left Indianapolis for Lexington, Ky., where he is ordered to report.

The Arrests of Messrs. Kugler and Wright.

ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY THEREON—SEVERAL BILLS OF INDICTMENT FOUND—ARREST OF THE DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 6.

The arrests of Messrs. KUGLER and WRIGHT, of Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, made some time ago, on the charge of "interfering with enlistments," has been the subject of inquiry by the Grand Jury of Hunterdon County, which body has just adjourned.

Several bills of indictment were presented against the parties concerned in the arrests, and among the number is one against ABRAHAM R. HARRIS, of this city, Deputy United States Marshal.

Marshal HARRIS was arrested and taken to Flemington this morning.

It is said that the authority for the arrest of Messrs. KUGLER and WRIGHT, came from the United States District Attorney of this State, Mr. KEASBEY.

Large Fire at Lockhaven, Penn.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 6.

The whole business portion of Lockhaven is reported to be on fire this morning.

Our Fire Department has gone thither on a special train.

The telegraph operator at Lockhaven reported his office on fire before removing his instruments. We have heard nothing since.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—When the track of the railroad between Brunswick and Bath was being graded, in crossing a meadow near the populous portion of the latter city, the "dump" suddenly took on a sinking symptom, and down went the twenty feet fill of gravel, clay, and broken rocks, out of sight, and it was a long, *long* time before dirt trains could fill the capacious stomach that seemed ready to receive all the solid material that could be turned into it. The difficulty was at length overcome, but all along the side of the sinkage the earth was thrown up, broken into yawning chasms, and the surface was thus elevated above its old watery level. Since that time this ground, thus slightly elevated, has been cultivated, and has yielded enormously of whatever the owner seemed disposed to plant upon it. Some three months ago, by some means unknown to us, the underlying peat took fire, and for weeks, as we had occasion to pass it, we noticed the smoke arising from the smouldering combustion beneath the surface. Rains fell, but the fire burned, and the smoke continued to arise. Monday we had occasion to pass the spot, and though nearly a week's rain had been drenching the ground, and though the surface was whitened with snow, and though pools of water were standing upon the surface in the immediate neighborhood, still the everlasting subterranean fire was still burning, and the smoke arising through the snow. The fact and the attending circumstances are certainly singular.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—ADVANCE IN PRICE OF "WOLFE SCHNAPPS." The new tariff, on Wolfe Schnapps, can be had on application at the office of

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.
SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Mrs. A. H. Jordan and infant, H. P. Hepburn and wife, Mrs. D. B. Foster and 2 children, B. F. Barton, Capt. J. S. S. Chaddock, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. W. White, U. S. A.; Geo. Hoyt, Hon. Malcome Cameron, James Southworth and wife, Rufus Parker, wife and 2 children, D. Small, D. Macnar, Miss Rosa Martell, L. McClure, John T. Doyle, H. Tooker, E. N. Dickerson, J. F. Patterson, Capt. Fitzhugh, U. S. N.; W. B. Smith, U. S. N.; Mrs. Hecht, G. Paton, Rodney Smith, E. Keller, S. A. Asch, A. Candras, M. Agueller, H. Schmidt, Wm. Hill, Dr. J. H. Bedell.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 6.—*In Steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. S. A. Bradshaw, Ann Ballow, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Michaels, Mrs. Stewartson, Rev. Samuel Jessup and lady, Chas. Fitzsimmons, Rev. G. W. Wood, Capt. Ramsbottom, Lieut. Scovell, of the British Army, B. Augustus, C. D. Devis and wife, R. F. Haviland, E. Curtis, D. B. Davidson, Thos. M. Smith, Alex. Hutchinson, H. Smythe, Mr. Sheffield, British Legation, Washington; A. Atkins, Mrs. Calverwell, 3 children and infant, Jos. Ayers, E. Wise, Mme. M. Hucherz and niece, Maurice Flynn, Fred. Reuter, P. M. Braggiotte, Geo. Olds and wife, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, for New-Orleans, &c.—H. A. Wilmerding, Jr., J. H. Dunham, Henry Shepard, lady and servant, Mrs. L. Morey and 2 children, Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell, A. M. del Valle, Jr., Wm. F. White, Thos. Smith, E. Wolf, J. Smith, John H. Wiley, D. H. Wiley, M. Berwin, E. G. Haynes, Mrs. S. Blesh, Chas. Izzard, R. C. Herques, A. F. Conant, Geo. N. Curtis and lady, A. Keelar, Geo. L. Brinkerhoff, Miss S. Terry, Miss C. Terry, J. J. Welles, D. V. Bennett, S. Disney, John Leggett, E. Osterlinck, J. H. Goadby, Robert Slark, Miss H. Slark, Miss A. Slark, Miss R. Slark, Miss A. Walton, S. N. Blake, L. Folger, E. P. Dwight, A. Woodman, C. Gribble, H. C. Phillips, D. Gomez, J. Hernandez, E. S. Benedict, lady, son and daughter, W. C. Tompkins, H. H. Ellis, Wm. H. Tillinghast, Master Deming, A. M. Field, infant and nurse, A. Terry, J. Terry, T. Terry, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Herryman and 2 daughters, Miss M. A. Malcolm, Mrs. Hance and infant, M. Rolland, J. G. C. Thompson, E. P. Bulls, Jr., Jos. Isenburg, Mrs. E. M. Robinson, Miss Robinson, S. P. Blessing, B. Kelleredge, M. D. Sacerdole, W. B. Reynolds, Miss C. Malmbredge, J. Cram, S. Bier, Mrs. S. Jones, Mrs. P. Holcomb, G. Clevenow, J. B. Ward, D. H. Conkling and lady, N. Vedder, Paymaster U. S. A.; E. G. Robeson, Mrs. Thos. Onef, Miss V. Onef.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises... 5 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 03 | Gov. Island. 8 53 | Hell Gate....10 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Bark Anton Gunther, (Oldg.,) Zutesen, London, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Advent, (Br.,) Crow, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; H. Handock, (Br.,) Smith, St. Kitts, J. F. Whitney.

Schooners C. C. Sadler, Lipple, Milford, Del.; Jenny Lind, Cole, Elizabethport, C. L. Snow; A. Phare, Lippenbott, Tuckerton, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. F. Crook, Evenham, Washington; Cabinet, Devereaux, Portsmouth, N. H., Miller & Houghton; Ady Bierich, (Swed.,) Mardenboro, St. Barts, Smith, Jones & Co.; Harvest, Clark, Port Royal, O. Lightbody; Edward Bement, Decker, Deal's Island; Aid, Bunker, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; Naiad Queen, Hulse, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Bee, Voshell, ——, J. W. McKee; Geo. W. Whistler, Parker, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.

Sloop Reply, Wells, New-London, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall at 6 P. M. Nov. 28, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steam transport Tacony, Pierce, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Gen. Shields, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Brig Persia, (Br.,) Smith, East Harbor, T. I., via Long Island Sound, 13 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Robin, Cortrell, Cherryfield 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig James Stewart, (Br., of Aberdeen,) Ross, Pernambuco Nov. 15, with sugar to Napier, Weisford & Rankin.

Brig Primrose, (Br., of St. John,) Percy, St. John, N. F., 24 ds., with fish and oil to Greene & Currie.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Emily, (Br.,) Monroe, Cornwallis 13 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Robert Boyd, Kirisen, Cornwallis, N. S., 13 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Carthagena, Kelley, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emma V. Nickerson, ——, Newburyport 4 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Ellen, Carroll, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Shr. Rosa, Fitzpatrick, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 ship; also, bark L. D. Carver.

Sailed.

Dec. 5—U. S. transports Saxon, Charles Osgood and Prometheus. Ships Oder, (Ham.,) Celiminar, (Br.,) Dr. Barth, (Ham.,) Knyphausen, (Ham.,) Ashburton. Barks Godfrey, Advance, (Br.,) Venus, Harry Booth, Bloomer, (Swed.,) Zephyr, La Plata, Kohinoor, (Br.) Brig Ida McComery, T. D. Wagner and C. F. O'Brien.

Dec. 6—U. S. steam transport Tacony, for Washington, D. C. Steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

As the steamship Ocean Queen, which arrived yesterday evening from Aspinwall, was backing in her pier—No. 3, N. R.—the wind, which was blowing very strong from N. W. at the time, drove her foul of Br. brig Advent, lying at the end of Pier No. 4, N. R., which stove the brig's starboard rail and broke 8 stanchions, carried away a portion of her rigging, &c. The steamer sustained no damage.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Nov. 15, brig Canadian, from Baltimore for San Francisco, dischg. The bark Emperedo, for Philadelphia, sld. Nov. 4.

At East Harbor, T. I., Nov. 23, brig L. & W. Armstrong, for New-Orleans next day.

ASPINWALL—Nov. 21, arr. Am. steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York; Am. bark Golden Rule, Whiteberry, do.; 24th, Am. brig Arabella, Lindsley, do.

Cld. Nov. 28, steamship Ocean Queen, for New-York; 26th, Am. bark James Smith, left for port unknown, without her register and other papers.

CALLAO—Oct. 27, arr. Am. ships Jenny Petts, Chinchas; 28th, Eagle, do.; 29th, Queen of the East, do.; Priscilla, do.; 31st, Grace Hammond, San Antonio; King Dove, Melbourne; Nov. 2, Young Mechanic, Chinchas; Bethiah Thayer, do.; 4th, Washington, do.; 6th, Norwegian, do.; Thalatta, Melbourne; 6th, Valentia, Chinchas; 11th, Benjamin Bangs, do.

Sld. Oct. 27, Am. ships John Cottle, England; 30th, Elvira, England; Priscilla, do.; 31st, Ceres, Chinchas; Thomas H. Perkins, do.; Nov. 2, Eagle, Hamburg; Jenny Petts, England; 5th, Queen of the East, Amberes; Inspector, Chinchas; 8th, Washington, Amberes; Young Mechanic, do.; Bethiah Thayer, France; Norwegian, do.

VALPARAISO—Oct. 26, sld. Am. ship Victor, Coronel; 31st, Am. bark Schamyl, Coquimbo.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

XX AMBER

AND

XXX PALE ALES,
PORTER,
EAST INDIA PALE,
BURTON ALES,
EXTRA STOUT,

FOR FAMILY AND CITY USE OR EXPORTATION.

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE,

AND A VERY CHOICE LOT OF

STOCK ALE.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

J. McPHERSON SMITH. DONALD SMITH.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by

E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF Empire Lodge No. 1, A. P. A., are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge Room, No. 187 Bowery, at 12½ o'clock precisely, in order to attend the funeral of our late brother, Robert Gillespie.

JOHN HALLAHAN, R. S.

J. L. BAKER, W. M.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Rev. J. N. PARKER, of Troy, N. Y., will preach in the Chapel of the Society, No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.